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Germans Scuttle Vessel In U. S. Neutrality Zone; Britain Frees Coal Ships

The World's Day—At a Glance

March 11, 1940

War Summary: Britain Releases Italian Ships

Scuttling of the German freighter Hannover, in the strategic center of the United States proclaimed neutrality belt, again brought the war at sea close to American shores. The 5,600-ton vessel was set afire by its crew after being intercepted by a British cruiser off Puerto Rico.

Germany, meanwhile, claimed destruction of one-tenth of Britain's tanker fleet, as sea warfare losses of all nations—at least 454 vessels—passed the 1,500,000-ton mark.

Fighting in Finland was resumed on a large scale as Moscow's radiocast indicated by renewed attacks on the Finnish Government that peace negotiations under way in Moscow were unlikely to effect any result. The capture of more small islands in Viborg Bay and the coastal town of Nisalahti, nine miles west of Viborg, show that the Russians are slowly enveloping the port. The capture of the island of Vupratsu in Lake Ladoga indicates a further move of the enveloping troops on the east. Meanwhile the bombing of undefended cities by the Russians continued. [Details: Page 5.]

Anglo-Italian coal dispute was eased by decision of the British Government to release 13 Italian coaling vessels held for carrying coal from Germany to Italy in contravention of the blockade of German exports imposed by Britain. The decision, announced by Premier Chamberlain in Parliament, looked to renewal of general trade negotiations with Italy, the Premier added. He said it was based on the fact that Italy had sought to run the blockade through misunderstanding. Italy for its part guarantees meanwhile not to make any further attempt to ship coal from Germany. [Details: Page 1.]

Scandinavian shippers, particularly Norwegian, received a measure of encouragement from a privately reported German promise not to molest vessels of northern neutrals without proper examination, unless in a British convoy or headed for a British contraband station. [Details: Page 4.]

On the Western Front, renewed artillery activity was reported between the Moselle River and the Palatinate Forest, while a German air reconnaissance force flew over eastern France.

Britain Wants Free China, Commons Told

LONDON (AP)—Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today that it still was the British policy that the independence of China should be preserved.

TOKYO (AP)—Domei (Japanese) news agency dispatches today reported two Russian planes had flown over the Japanese half of Sakhalin Island.

HONG KONG (AP)—Japanese forces north of Swatow, on the South China coast, today claimed more than 3,500 Chinese fatalities and capture of 30 machine guns and other material. The Chinese version of the fighting said that reinforced Japanese troops were repulsed in an attempt to recapture Tenghai.

Chinese dispatches said further that Japanese forces operating south of Suihsien had been crushed in a four-day battle.

Britain Signs Trade Pact With Norway

LONDON (AP)—The Ministry of Economic Warfare announced today that Great Britain and Norway had signed a war trade agreement. The agreement, it was stated, is designed to enable commerce between the two Nations to be continued as near the normal level as war conditions permit.

Lehman Signs Labor Board Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Ives bill, which clarifies the right of the State Labor Relations Board to participate in amicable adjustments of labor disputes, became a law today with the signature of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

U. S. Bombers on Courtesy Hop to Lima

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (AP)—Twelve United States Army bombers from the Panama Canal Zone, which landed here last night, took off today on the last lap of a courtesy flight from Balboa to Lima, Peru. Brig. Gen. Herbert Dargue, Chief of the Canal Zone Air Forces, who commanded the squadron, said the planes would remain in Lima until March 14.

University Women Award 11 Fellowships

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Association of University Women has announced the award of 11 $1,500 fellowships to women scholars in varied fields of advanced research. Winners include: Miss Mary S. Harrell, member of Oklahoma College for Women faculty at Chickasha, Okla., now studying at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.; Miss Roberta Morgan, Arlington, Mass., a fellow at Vassar College, and Miss Elizabeth Lloyd-White, Norfolk, Va., advanced student at the University of Pennsylvania.

Penaranda Leads in Bolivian Election

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—Election of Gen. Enrique Penaranda as President of Bolivia was indicated today by the Ministry of the Interior on the basis of nearly complete returns from Sunday's voting. With four of the eight departments still unheard from, the Ministry said, General Penaranda had received more than 70 per cent of the votes cast.

Long Ordered to Open Department Books

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—The Louisiana Supreme Court today ordered Gov. Earl K. Long to open records of the Conservation Department which controls Louisiana's oil industry. Books of the Department were ordered closed by the Governor 231 days ago with the explanation that they were being audited.

Spain Frees Last Two American War Prisoners

MADRID (AP)—The last two American prisoners of war in Spain—Conrad Stoweja and Alf Andreasen—were released today. The two, who fought for Republican Spain as members of the International Brigade, are expected to sail for New York on the American Export liner Exford within a few days.

In Washington: Machinery Tax Proposed

By the Associated Press

A tax on industries using machine power "more than average," and a bonus for those which stressed manpower, was suggested today as a stmulant to employment. Although percentages to be used had not been determined, the proposal was this: To tax "labor differential income"—gross income minus the cost of raw materials and salaries paid (under $3,000 a year). Against the tax, the employer could credit a percentage of the total wages cost. If this credit was greater than the tax, the employer would be eligible for a bonus based on total wages paid.

The Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee today issued a call for a National Institute of Government here May 2 to 4. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and six Cabinet members will head the speakers.

N. C. Road Repair Costs Placed at $2,332,322

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission estimates that $2,332,322 will be necessary for repairs to roads and bridges as the result of abnormal weather conditions that prevailed here earlier in the winter.

Ice jams put bridges temporarily out of commission, partially and temporarily cutting off communication and travel in some instances.

A program of repair work already is being begun, highway officials report.

Friday Is Deadline On U. S. Income Tax

There are four days left to file your Federal income tax reports. All reports must be postmarked before midnight on Friday, March 15.

The office of the Collector of Internal Revenue will be open during the last four days from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. for tax business.

As a last-minute reminder, it is pointed out that taxpayers can deduct automobile license charges, registration fees, gasoline taxes estimated at 3 cents a gallon, automobile excise tax, club dues taxes, poll tax, State income tax, real estate taxes, and interest on debts. Owners of property for rent can take off water bills. Cigarette taxes cannot be deducted.

Tobin Finds Tax Rate Of $41.50 Likely

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin forecast today, in a letter to the Boston City Council, a real estate tax rate of $41.50 for 1940—an increase of $1.60 over the 1939 rate, and a new, all-time record levy.

As causes of the probable increase, he cited snow removal costs of $1,100,000 in February, a continued decrease in real estate valuations, and an estimated drop in revenue from the State.

Mayor Tobin's estimates were presented to the City Council in response to a Council order submitted by Councillors Henry L. Shattuck and Maurice H. Sullivan, members of the Appropriations Committee which has been considering the 1940 operating budget.

The Mayor expressed the hope that further economies can be found which will make a lower rate possible. "Many of the items," he stated, "are pure estimates, and while the statement indicates a possible tax rate of $41.50, I am hopeful I will be able, before final announcement of the rate, to reduce it to some extent."

The Mayor's estimate compares with a tax rate of $39.90 for the year 1939.

On the expenditure side of the estimate, the anticipated outlay for city departments, exclusive of snow removal, is placed at $39,625,000, about $85,000 above last year's expenditures.

Other items showing increases are snow removal, debt service charges, and pension accumulation fund. Items showing decreases are county departments with about $40,000 less than last year allowed, school departments, Sumner Tunnel deficit, State tax, Metropolitan District assessments, and Boston Elevated deficit.

The over-all City expenditures for 1940 are estimated at $81,388,020 as compared with $83,031,365 in 1939.

On the credit side of the ledger, Mayor Tobin estimated an increase in departmental revenues of approximately $700,000, bringing the total to $8,300,000. He anticipated a decrease of $1,200,000 in State highway fund distribution, leaving the total at approximately $2,000,000. Decreases are also listed for school surplus and income, motor vehicle excise tax, income tax revenue, and in Municipal relief loans.

Total credits estimated for this year are $21,514,000, as compared with $24,531,000 last year.

Mayor Tobin estimated a call for borrowing $4,010,000 in 1940 for current expenses, as compared with $4,905,000 borrowed in 1939.

The Mayor also estimated that a total of $62,268,000 must be raised by real estate and personal property taxation, and he forecasts a further drop of $25,000,000 in assessed valuations, which will bring the total to $1,500,000,000.

Santee-Cooper Project Defended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Upholding the Santee-Cooper hydroelectric and navigation development as a progressive step for South Carolina, W. L. Daniel of Greenwood, a Vice-President of the South Carolina Public Service Authority, which administers the project, defended the profession of politics against criticism before the Charleston Retail Merchants' Association.

Economy Runs Head On Into Farming Bloc

$1,000,000,000 farm bill is expected in Senate with high taxes again a major issue.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—The irresistible forces of economy in the House have run head on, as predicted, into the immovable obstacle of the farm bloc in the Senate, with the result that $1,000,000,000 Senate farm measure is expected, and the question of higher taxes for the Nation is raised all over again.

President Roosevelt raised the question of new taxes with Congressional leaders today as a result of the $309,000,000 increase in the farm appropriation bill made by the Senate Appropriations Committee, expected to be approved by the Senate.

"Taxes came up for general discussion," Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky said after the White House conference, "but no decisions were made. Before anything specific can be decided upon the matter will have to wait for the March 15 income-tax returns to see how revenues are running."

Vice-President Garner, Speaker William B. Bankhead, and House Majority Leader Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas attended the conference which covered the entire legislative situation, touching only briefly, it was reported, on the proposed extension of the Hatch "clean politics" act to 250,000 State employees paid in whole or part from Federal funds.

The whole question of taxes has now been brought up anew.

At this critical juncture, which has been long expected in Washington, when Congress is approaching a Presidential election with the conflicting and apparently irreconcilable desires of aiding the farmers, placating the voters, reducing unemployment, and balancing the budget, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), of Wyoming, has proposed a novel tax measure which, in essence, is a tax on machines. Incentive taxation would be offered rewarding the employers whose output is obtained by more than an average use of man power, while requiring a contribution, or tax, from the employers whose production is employed by more than an average use of machines.

Men and Machines

Mr. O'Mahoney calls his proposal that of "balancing men and machines," and would amend the internal revenue code to place "a later differential tax" on all products, effective next Jan. 1.

Whatever the fate of Senator O'Mahoney's proposal, which gives every promise of arousing liveliest controversy, there can be no question that he has picked a time for introducing it when Congress is most confused over the whole fiscal situation.

Washington observers have repeatedly forecast that the economy drive in the House would run, sooner or later, full tilt into the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

25 Local Stations Reopened On Old Colony by Agreement

Commuters on the Old Colony Railroad Lines regained service in 25 communities today as stations were reopened by mutual agreement between State and Railroad officials, but a new motion introduced into Interstate Commerce Commission circles asking for a postponement of six months on proceedings to abandon service on the so-called Boston group was denied by Director Oliver E. Sweet of the I. C. C. Bureau of Finance.

The 25 stations reopened today are part of the 88 stations abandoned on the Boston to Providence branch of the Old Colony Lines last summer. The decision of Director Sweet today involved proceedings for abandonment of services on 40 stations on the Old Colony lines running from Boston to Braintree, Braintree to Greenbush, Braintree to Plymouth, and Braintree to Middleboro.

Counsel for the Trustees of the Railroad stated that the proposed discontinuance of service on the Boston group would net the lines something like $1,700,000 in savings, which would thus help the railroad to maintain services in other branches even more desirable from the commuters' standpoint.

The motion for postponement was made by the Old Colony Commuters and Shippers League which proposed that the six months' delay be occupied by a study of curtailed services effective March 31, before the new curtailments are admitted.

Proceedings to date involve three classifications, 88 stations originally abandoned last summer, of which 25 are being reopened today; 55 additional stations, including the so-called Boston group, curtailment of which has been approved for March 31, and complete abandonment proceedings for the 40 stations within the Boston group now before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

At hearings today on the Boston group, Charles B. Rugg, counsel for the Old Colony, explained that the road had been operated by the New Haven under a 99-year-lease from 1893 until the New Haven filed a bankruptcy petition in 1935. He said the Old Colony would be obliged to accept a $10,000,000 operating loss incurred during the subsequent five years and that despite recently-effected savings there was a continuing deficit of a million dollars a year.

The trustees had concluded, he explained, that the only way to salvage service for southeastern Massachusetts would be through abandonment of the Boston group lines.

Had such abandonment been ef-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Counting Sheep in Death Valley Kept Census Takers Alertly Awake

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—National Park Service Census-takers have just counted the sheep in Death Valley National Monument.

They did not fall asleep in the process. Neither did they come up against any complaints that the Government was snooping into private affairs.

The sheep the Park Service was interested in were bighorns, seven years ago threatened with extinction but now on the way to numerical recovery.

The census-takers have reported a tentative estimate of 500 bighorns in the Death Valley National Monument, the greatest number of these sheep known to be alive in any one area.

Taking of the bighorn census presented many problems, in some ways greater than the "revolt" that Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire has promised will face the population counters when they start out April 1. The bighorns for the most part inhabit only the remote precipitous peaks and ravines of the rugged, barren mountain ranges surrounding the valley.

The census-takers have to wait until the time of year when they come down to the water holes. Even then the hardships of the project are considerable.

Counts made in the last two years will be checked against others to be made by biologists of the National Park Service and representatives of the California Division of Fish and Game.

Allied Might Is Pledged Finns; All 'Available Resources' Ready, Chamberlain Tells Commons

By a Staff Artist

Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim
Commander of Finland's armed forces.

Finland's Premier Risto Ryti
Premier Ryti has been in Moscow discussing Soviet peace proposals.

Move appears to hinge on stand of Sweden and Norway—Query on Red-Allied War.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 11—Britain and France today offered "all available resources" at their command to aid Finland in its fight against the aggression of Soviet Russia.

In what may prove to be one of the historic statements of the war, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today formally disclosed that the Allies are ready to "proceed immediately and jointly to the help of Finland"—provided that Finland should ask for further aid.

The Prime Minister's statement was issued in the House of Commons. It was not completely clear on one significant technical point. This was whether the Finns have actually asked for Allied assistance—a request which might be the equivalent of extending the present war in the West to Scandinavia.

No Request Yet

But later a statement from Mr. Chamberlain's office said:

"The Prime Minister desires to make it clear that no appeal for further aid has yet been received from the Finnish Government."

For the Finnish "request" for aid may depend on the attitude both of Sweden and Norway, which control the practical routes through which such assistance could be made effective.

Mr. Chamberlain was asked in the Commons if Britain proposed to "violate the neutrality of Norway and Sweden in sending troops to Finland." But the Prime Minister did not answer

And when he was asked whether further Allied help for the Finns would be the equivalent of going to war against Russia, he replied: "We have not arrived at that yet."

Can Do So Under League

However, the question of whether British and French aid could be extended under the obligations which the Allies have under the Covenant of the League of Nations, drew a vigorous affirmative from the Prime Minister.

Mr. Clement R. Attlee asked if Allied aid to Finland would be in fulfillment of Covenant obligations and "in co-operation with other states similarly bound."

To this Mr. Chamberlain replied:

"It certainly will be in accordance with our obligations under the Covenant. As to the co-operation with other states, I have already mentioned that France is in association with ourselves. I cannot say what other states might feel bound to do."

As the attempt is being made to assess the full meaning of the new Allied pledge, a vital question remains, the answer to which will illuminate the situation as it stood just before the French-British "offer" to the Finns.

Before agreeing to enter into ne-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

Anglo-Italian Coal Deal Halts Nazis; Both Sides Woo Duce as Axis Wobbles

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, reporting to the House of Commons on the week-end settlement of the British-Italian coal dispute, by Britain's release of 13 Italian ships carrying coal from Germany to Italy, declared today "it may be hoped that the way now has been reopened for resumption of trade talks to the mutual advantage of the two countries."

Mr. Chamberlain said he was "sure there would be genuine satisfaction in this country in the solution of what might have been a troublesome dispute by application of common sense and good will."

Asked whether Britain had been able to arrange to supply more coal to Italy now, the Prime Minister said "that no doubt will be the subject of further discussions."

Mr. Chamberlain said that Italy's instruction for the sailing of coal ships from the Netherlands after March 1—the embargo deadline—despite the British announcement that they would be stopped "was based on a misunderstanding."

"Recognizing this misunderstanding, His Majesty's Government have agreed to release the ships which have been detained with their cargoes," said Mr. Chamberlain.

"On the other hand, the Italian Government have undertaken on their side that the remainder of Italian coal ships now in port will leave in ballast and no further Italian cargo steamers will be sent to these ports to load coal."

[Three of the Italian coal ships were reported to have already left their place of detention at the contraband control base at the Downs. The rest were expected to sail immediately.]

Britain had embargoed exports of German coal to Italy. The Rome Government lodged an unusually strong protest, pointing out that Italy was dependent almost wholly upon foreign coal for home industries.

Britain's reply was to seize all Italian ships which left Netherlands ports with German coal after the blockade went into effect.

Coal From America To Run Italy's Mills?

By the Associated Press

Rome, March 11.

Arrival of Earl Robertson, Vice-President of the Pittsburgh Coal Comanpy, caused the impression today that negotiations for Italian purchase of American coal may be nearing a decision.

Dispatches from London reported that British Foreign Secretary Halifax and the Italian Ambassador, Giuseppe Bastianini, had agreed to double Britain's coal exports to Italy of about 2,000,000 tons annually.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 11—The Italian Government once again is playing the role of a nonbelligerent courted by both sides.

Germany, coincidentally with the dramatic visit of its Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop here, has secured the overt support of Italy for the German thesis with respect to the war in the north—that Finland should be permitted to end its gallant fight by negotiated peace.

Britain, meanwhile, made the gesture of releasing 13 intercepted Italian colliers bearing coal from Germany to Italy—ships that have been the focus of an Anglo-Italian economic controversy—on condition that Italy attempted no more such shipments in future.

Both parties claimed that an atmosphere of good will had been re-established. Negotiations for the sale of British coal in return for Italian exports are to be resumed shortly, if not this week, as part of the trade negotiations on a broader scale, which began some

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Finnish Mission to Moscow Returns With 'Peace' Terms

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, March 11—The Finnish Government today disclosed for the first time that a Finnish delegation has been negotiating in Moscow since March 7.

[Stockholm dispatches of the Associated Press reported that the Finnish delegation had left Moscow by airplane, bringing with them the terms of "peace" which Russia reportedly offered Finland.

The Russians, it was said, would leave Viborg in Finnish hands but would redraw the border on the Karelian Isthmus so as to give a large part of the Mannerheim Line to the Soviets. Russia would retain islands in the Gulf of Finland, but strategic Hangoe would be retained by the Finns.

The Russians were reported to have modified their demand for the Petsamo area in the arctic.]

Headed by Finnish Premier

The Finnish delegation is headed by Prime Minister Risto Ryti. He is accompanied by Dr. Juhu Paasikivi, Minister Without Portfolio, who headed the talks with Russia before the war began in November. Other members of the delegation are Gen. Karl Rudolf Walden, famed for his refusal to be drafted into the Czar's Army in the days of Finnish subjection, and Vaino Voionmaa, a Member of Parliament and expert on the Karelian area.

So little information has leaked out to the general public that scarcely anyone had any idea that serious negotiations have been going on and that the odds in favor of peace were even fair. One can appreciate how ticklish is the task of breaking the news to the public, especially to the soldiers who are wholly dedicated to the struggle against Russia. That two leading members of the Finnish Government, including its head, went to Moscow at the least established a rather historic precedent.

But so far, officially, the issue of war or peace is still undecided.

May Hinge on Sweden

It appears that the terms of any peace now will be fairly severe.

If the Finns accept, it would be because they believe further resistance futile, their expectations of sizable foreign support having so far failed to materialize.

The Finns have been reluctant formally to request aid, but they have been completely clear in the realization that foreign assistance must come in much greater measure than previously if it is to be effective.

Despite the extensive aid which has come from Sweden, the Swedish reluctance to provide the avenue for Allied assistance has provided one of the major problems in the current negotiations. On this, as much as on any pledge of foreign assistance, may depend the Finnish position.

On With the Job

"Humor in the World Crisis"

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High Speed Pursuit Planes for U. S. Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Large-scale production of new military pursuit planes of extraordinary speed and maneuverability for the United States Army is expected here soon, following the permission given by the Army and Navy Munitions Export Control Board to the joint Angio-French Aircraft Purchasing Mission to order the 400-mile-an-hour Curtiss Hawk 81-A pursuit plane from American factories.

Since it is the policy of the board not to permit the export of American planes until a superior model is ready or nearly ready for production, the Hawk 81-A order is taken to mean that the 440-mile-an-hour Bell Aircobra will eventually be available in sufficient numbers to make it part of the Army's standard equipment.

The high standard of performance now being attained by American aircraft is evidenced, it is held here, by the fact that the Allied wish to buy American planes is based on the performance of craft already sent to France and acknowledged to be considerably inferior to the Hawk 81-A. The planes already seeing service with the French air force are reported by both British and French military observers to be superior to any German planes yet sent against them.

The mere fact that the Export Control Board has given the Allies permission to order the Hawk 81-A does not mean that this type of plane will become immediately available, since the factories engaged in their production are still filling American Army orders, it is pointed out. At the same time, however, the factories are said to be in a position to promise filling Allied orders before long.

The latest word from the Allied Mission indicates it hopes to purchase at least 8,000 military planes in this country, nearly 3,000 of which are to be pursuit planes, the rest being bombers. No indication has yet been given how many of the Hawk 81-A's the Allies hope to buy nor how many will be available. American concerns have indicated repeatedly, however, that they will not expand their production facilities so greatly as to leave themselves open to a post-war collapse.

The Allied Purchasing Commission also is reported to have sought to obtain permission to buy the Army's Curtiss P-40 pursuit plane, but to have been thus far turned down. The P-40 has the same engine and fuselage as the Hawk 81-A, but carries superior armament and other refinements. It is believed here that some War Department officials favor permitting France and Britain to buy P-40s at this time, but that other officials oppose this move as untimely.

While the Army is taking care to protect American interests in the matter of new fighting equipment, observers here note that new developments are being made available to the Allies with a speed that might be lacking if this country's sympathies did not lie so strongly with Britain and France.

It is held that American aircraft manufacturers, with the help of Army and Navy technicians and advice, are leading the rest of the world in aircraft development and that the results of this progress are being made available to the Allies as quickly as possible.

Paris Still Wants Its Wagner Despite War or Hitler's Likes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 11—The strains of Wagner may surmount the war.

For the fact that Wagner was a German has nothing to do with the French love of music. Nor has the war dulled the French enthusiasm for doing things in their own way.

There was a concert in Paris last night. The original program contained three Wagnerian numbers—Wagner being offered here for the first time since the beginning of the war.

At the last moment, compositions by two French composers, Debussy and Ravel, were substituted for two Wagner numbers.

Wagner's Tannhäuser overture, however, was retained, on the program.

When the conductor appeared there was a storm of protesting inquiries from the audience:

"Why was the program changed?" accompanied by some anti-Wagnerian retorts.

The conductor, Paul Paray, calmed the storm gracefully by introducing himself as a veteran of the last war, pleading with the audience "not to give our enemies the pleasure and our friends the disappointment of seeing Frenchmen quarrel on a ground so neutral as music."

"Tannhäuser," which incidentally was first produced in Paris as an opera, elicited far more applause than any three French compositions on the program, M. Paray being repeatedly recalled after the conclusion.

If one could judge from the applause Wagnerians represented the majority of the adulence.

A French modern composer, Georges Hué, asked whether Wagner should be played, expressed the following opinion:

"One can be an excellent patriot and admire Hans Holbein or Albrecht Dürer. Because Hitler is an ardent Wagnerian is no reason why we should be deprived of the works of one of the greatest musical geniuses. Let us not mix art and politics."

Wagner, who is Reichsführer Hitler's favorite composer, was the only German composer under informal ban here since the beginning of the war.

Works of Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, and other classical German composers figure prominently in concert programs.

Belgium's Premier Warns Countrymen

BRUSSELS (AP)—Premier Hubert Pierlot in a speech at Mons March 10 warned against "war in overcrowded Belgium."

"Don't listen to certain moralists or dangerous agitators anxious to drag the country into a crusade of a sacred character which I cannot see," the Premier pleaded. "Beware of imprudent language and remain calm. One mistake might compromise six months' successful neutrality."

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New Lawmaker Welcomed

Wide World

Now There Are Six Congresswomen

The election of Mrs. Frances P. Bolton (R) of Ohio as a Member of Congress to succeed her late husband, Chester C. Bolton, brings to an even half dozen the feminine contingent in the Lower House. Pictured left to right are: Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey; Mrs. Bolton; Mrs. Clara G. McMillan (D) of South Carolina; Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts; Miss Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois; and Mrs. Caroline O'Day (D) of New York.

Huge Arsenal in the Pacific Australia's Way of Assisting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales — Within the next few months Australia will become a huge arsenal in the South Pacific, declared Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies in a recent statement of the Commonwealth's war effort.

He described the erection of armament and munition plants "deliberately designed to make the country, isolated as she is from the world's great industrial countries, a supporting unit for war purposes.

Thousands for Air Force

Australia's contribution to the British Empire air scheme will amount to 10,400 pilots, 15,000 observers, radio operators, and air gunners, and a ground staff of 20,000 men it is disclosed here. The cost to this country will be $50,000,000 in the next three years.

The Federal Government has agreed to develop existing flying schools and to build three new elementary training schools, seven service flying schools for advanced training, four radio and gunnery schools, one outright radio school, and two navigational schools.

This country will also provide the planes of preliminary training, and Britain will ship half the engines needed, or pay for them.

Britain will also pay for a large number of the Wirraways (locally built N A 32 's) needed for intermediate training, and will supply Avro Ansons and Fairrey Battles, with replacements and spare parts, for the advanced work.

Royal Air Force instructors will also come here from England.

The figures given above, however, do not represent all that the scheme will cost to Australia.

In addition to the money spent on launching the plan there will be large sums needed for the building of Bristol Beaufort warplanes in this country. De Havilland metal propellers are to be made, so are Gipsy Major and single and double row Pratt and Whitney engines.

Minimum of 50,000 Men

The 50,000 men estimated as needed for the scheme and the quarter billion dollars Australia means to spend will be no more than the minimum needed to have the plan working. Higher-gearing of it later is considered certain.

For the training of more than 25,000 airmen Australia's existing fleet of 200 trainers will have to be considerably enlarged. Besides the earlier trainers, high-powered single and dual-engined craft are needed to step up the pilot to the 300 and 400 miles an hour battle planes he will operate later. As a first step the Government has ordered 350 Tiger Moth biplane airframes.

Elementary flying schools for the Royal Australian Air Force have now been founded at Kingsford Smith airport, Sydney, the Newcastle district airport, the Archerfield airdrome, Brisbane, and the Parafield airdromé, Adelaide. Others will be operating soon.

Eire Troops Take Control of Dublin Fire Headquarters

DUBLIN, March 11 (AP)—The Eire Government put troops in control of Dublin's fire brigade headquarters today in defiance of a union threat to call a general strike.

Two thousand municipal employees, including firemen, have been on strike for 11 days demanding more pay because of increased living costs. The City yesterday ordered the strikers to return to work by 10 a. m. today, otherwise troops would take over the fire headquarters.

The Trades Council replied with a threat to call out all the organized workers in Dublin. The City employees refused to return to their jobs and the troops took over the Fire Department.

The Trades Union Council represents 70,000 organized workers in the city.

Sean MacEntee, Minister of Industry, warned union leaders that the full powers of the Government would be used to obtain resumption of essential municipal services.

DUBLIN, March 11 (AP)—Threeman attack on a torpedo boat belonging to the Erie government—had the police of both Eire and Northern Ireland ferreting in Irish Republican Army hideouts for the perpetrators.

I. R. A. terrorists were suspected of having made the raid on the M1—a 50-knot patrol craft and Eire's first warship. The raiders stole aboard her at Kingstown Harbor here early yesterday, flung the gangplank hatch overboard and escaped in a rowboat, despite heavy firing, when the remainder of the crew came to the rescue of the overpowered guard.

Eire officials said "no importance is attached to the incident."

The M1 had arrived only Saturday night from the British yard which is building five other swift patrol boats for Eire.

Women Induct Member Into Lower House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—The women who give the feminine touch to national lawmaking in the Lower House are busy inducting a new member into their exclusive little group.

Mrs. Frances P. Bolton isn't as "green" as some new Congresswomen, however, because she has often watched the feminine members from the galleries when her husband was a Member of the House.

She didn't, for instance, appear on the floor of the House the first day wearing a hat as one Congresswoman did way back yonder.

There's an unwritten rule against Congresswomen wearing their hats on the floor; also one that their dress shall be conservative even if their views are radical.

Mrs. Bolton was ready with the succinct little observations on women in politics that reporters ask of all new Congresswomen.

Favors Women in Politics

Women, she said, should be as active in politics as men "because they are even more alive to the coming dangers than men. As mothers," she added, "we must protect the race. We don't propose to have one generation after another shot."

Mrs. Bolton joined the congressional ranks in the middle of the year because she has just been elected to fill a vacancy in the Ohio delegation left by her husband's passing. She will come up for reelection again next November.

So will the other five Congresswomen, who in order of seniority are:

Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, who has been in the House since 1924. First woman to be elected to Congress by the Democratic Party, she is the only woman serving as chairman of a committee.

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts. Succeeded her husband in 1925, re-elected on her own ever since. Special friend of the veterans. Gained five pounds while campaigning against a 6ft. 4in. male opponent:

One Is a Pacifist

Mrs. Caroline O'Day (D) of New York. In Congress since 1934. Artist and pacifist. Close friend of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has campaigned for her though they no longer see eye to eye on foreign policy.

Miss Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois. A first termer from "Uncle Joe" Cannon's district. Former county judge. A stanch Republican. Keeps her male colleagues amused with her quips.

Mrs. Clara G. McMillan (D) of South Carolina. Elected last fall to fill vacancy left by her husband. Mother of five sons. Belongs to all the "right" groups in Charleston, S. C. Interested in seeing that Charleston gets its share of enlarged national defense appropriations.

Jacksonville Dedicates Water Plant Extensions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Additions to the municipal water system, valued at $500,000 and recently completed as a PWA project, were dedicated at a ceremony near the 1,000,000-gallon reservoir recently.

Other additions include 11 miles of wrought iron pipe, a 500,000-gallon tank on the Southside and several water pumping stations.

Allies and U. S. in Accord On Economic Disarming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 11—Coincident with publication of the terms of another bilaterial agreement—extending still further the already firmly established Franco-British industrial and commercial collaboration—President Roosevelt's "listener-at-large" received assurances both from Paris and London that the Allies see postwar economic policy in the same light as the United States—as the multilateral freeing of world trade.

Before leaving Paris, the United States Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles, handed a memorandum on the United States foreign economic policy to the French Finance Minister, Paul Reynaud. It urges postwar reconstitution of world trade through international economic disarmament. He has presented similar memoranda to all the European governments on his tour.

M. Daladier has made a reply through M. Reynaud that the French Government accepts completely the principles set forth in the memorandum.

[In Washington it was disclosed that similar economic proposals were involved in approaches to every nation in the world in line with Secretary of State Cordell Hull's efforts to prepare for an improved economic peace.]

Action Depends on Peace

In London it is expected that Mr. Welles will learn that the British will be obliged in the coming weeks to tighten rather than relax restrictions on trade. But, it was said, it will be strongly emphasized that this is a war blockade measure, and that the wide nature of the Franco-British trade agreements points to Britain's preparedness to take an active part in promoting economic reconstruction when peace returns.

The latest Anglo-French agreement is between leaders in industry in both countries. The Federation of British Industries and the Confédération Générale du Patronat Français have signed a wide pact for industrial co-ordination.

The joint Anglo-French industrial council has been established to develop collaboration between individual industries and groups of industries in the two countries. It is agreed that manufacturers in each country, wherever possible, obtain imports from the other half of the Franco-British axis rather than from outside.

General Plan Later

Most of the details in the agreement are intended to meet wartime exigencies, and both organizations stress that it must not be taken as a move on the part of Britain and France to extend bilateralism for their own benefit at the cost of any plan for general economic regeneration.

"Both organizations believe that their common objective in the matter of postwar economic policy should be the re-establishment and rapid expansion of international commerce which alone can form the basis of a durable peace," point eight in the agreement specifically declares. "Both organizations express their desire and intention of securing as soon as possible participation in this policy by other countries willing to accept the principal obligations involved."

It is noted that this statement is very similar in sentiment and wording to the Welles memorandum. The latter, after declaring that "healthy international commercial relations" are indispensable to a durable peace, goes on to point out that the procedure of international commerce must be reconstituted at the end of hostilities.

"This calls for the gradual elimination of excessive and unreasonable barriers opposing the flow of merchandise beyond national frontiers," the memorandum states; "acceptance of rules of nondiscrimination by application of the most-favored-nation principle in commercial procedure, and creation in the field of exchange and credit of conditions necessary for multilateral functioning of commercial procedure."

In replying to Mr. Welles after consultation with M. Daladier, M. Reynaud gave assurance of the French Government's complete acceptance of the principles of the memorandum. M. Reynaud declared that to view Franco-British collaboration as of purely bilateral importance is a mistake, and that the principles Mr. Welles put forward were the same principles of liberty for which the Allies are fighting. He maintained that Franco-British economic co-operation is the first active step toward world reconstruction.

Industrial Agreement

The newly signed industrial agreement is the fifth important step so far taken to complete the Allied economic unity.

The pound and franc are now linked.

The raw materials of both empires have been pooled.

Customs barriers are in process of elimination.

Industries are co-operating to rationalize their activities, promote their common interests, and expand export trade.

It is now agreed that the newly constituted Permanent Joint Industrial Council should immediately investigate the extent to which individual industries in France and Britain can enter negotiations on matters of common interest and arrange such negotiations.

It is recognized that agreements involving complementary industries may be as important as those between industries similar in character, and the Council intends to promote such agreements. In addition it is intended to consider the extension of economic and financial collaboration to cover both Empires to the fullest extent.

The Council is prepared to recommend to either government that in suitable cases the productive capacity at present engaged in the provision of armaments in one country should be released for the export trade by importing armament from the other country.

Jobs and Needed Men United Under Texas Employment Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas — Texas has worked out its own solution for the farm labor migration problem. It took seven years, but the plan, operating through the State Employment Service, is firmly established and tested, and officials of other states are now looking into it.

It's a two-way proposition. It keeps the growers supplied with workers when they are needed, and it provides work for the laborers right in their home region, or not far away. In previous years there have been periodic labor shortages and harvest crises, and on the other side some 350,000 itinerant workers have jogged back and forth around the southwest, looking for promised jobs that often were not there when they arrived, and sinking deeper into the rut of poverty and discouragement.

In 1939 there wasn't a single serious labor shortage in Texas, and the farm placement division of the State Employment Service found 550,000 farm jobs.

Robert M. McKinley, farm placement supervisor, and others who saw the two groups, employers and laborers, each complaining, started the hunt for a solution on the assumption that there actually are enough jobs but that workers and the jobs needed coordination. It took some convincing, they say, of both workers and growers, but they managed finally to work out a system under which the farm operators advise representatives of the service when extra help is to be needed, and the workers in turn get this information in such a way that only the required number will respond.

Act Without Getting Facts

The trouble before was that reports or rumors of labor shortages spread about wildly among these itinerants, sometimes from as far away as California or Utah. The workers, mostly Mexicans, without investigation or consideration of the costs of transportation, cranked up their jalopies, piled in their beds and few household goods, and trekked off, too often to find the rumor unfounded or the few jobs actually available already taken.

The task of bringing the jobs and workers together has been made easier because of a system of organization among these workers that is peculiar to the Mexican. Most of the Mexican migrant workers belong to groups under what they call "jefes" or "papacitas," modern, small-scale entrepeneurs. These have now found it better to work with the employment service than attempt to operate independently. The "jefe" helps the employment service make lists of available laborers in each section, including such information as to make a quick mobilization possible.

From 10,000 to 100

An illustration of how the system works out was found in the case of an emergency call for cotton workers last year, due to a report of a coming hurricane. Growers clamored for bands of laborers at once. In all these were urgent requests for some 10,000. The employment service surveyed the situation carefully, and found that by shuttling workers from farm to farm only 100 were needed altogether. It would have been impossible in fact to get 10,000, or half that number, together in time.

The State Employment Service gets 90 per cent of its financial support from the Federal Government, but is largely staffed by local people who know conditions here. There are 50 workers in the home office and about 800 out in the field. There is a local or regional office in 106 key communities whose duty it is to keep in constant touch with the crop progress.

Mr. McKinley was recently called to California to help authorities there work out a similar plan. Back in Texas now he is preparing to shift the migrant workers around to take care of the spring work in citrus, vegetable, and cotton operations. The truck and citrus crops are being harvested now in the far south. The north Texas onion crop is being planted, while cotton is up and ready for chopping in the lower Rio Grande Valley, and being planted in the central part of the State. It is more than 800 miles from the southern tip of Texas to the Panhandle in the northwest, where a winter wheat crop is now progressing well after a droughty winter.

College Boys of 1891

STILLWATER, Okla. (AP)—Among the campus rules when Oklahoma A. & M. College was established in 1891 was one that required the students to "check" all their firearms with the President.

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Opposed Groups Line Up For Wagner Act Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11 — Organized labor is taking up a position of hostility to the sweeping changes in the Wagner Act proposed by the Smith Committee, while organized business, represented by the United States Chamber of Commerce, will support them. What Congress itself will do is still anybody's guess.

That is the situation today as Representative Mary Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, received a letter from Representatives Abe Murdock (D) of Utah, and Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts, the Smith Committee minority, demanding that the Labor Committee hold hearings on the Smith amendments before making a report. Copies of the Murdock-Healey minority report denouncing the majority statements were sent to all members of the House.

The Smith proposals won quick indorsement by the executives of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. They also received commendation from the Committee on Administrative Law of the American Bar Association.

Some Labor Objections

On the other hand, John Lewis's Congress of Industrial Organizations denounced the amendments. So did the weekly newspaper Labor, which is the organ of some 1,000,000 independent railway labor union members. This week a formal expression of opinion is expected from the American Federation of Labor, which has gone further than other segments of the divided labor movement so far in supporting changes in the Wagner Act. Representative Reuben T. Wood (D), of Missouri, who is President of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, forecasts A. F. of L. opposition.

The sweeping changes are backed by Representative Howard Smith (D), of Virginia, and the two Republicans on the Committee, and opposed by the two New Deal members. Both groups are active in the sequel to the fight, which has now been switched over to the regular Labor Committee of the House.

Late today, Republican members of the House met to review the Smith Committee's proposals, on the call of Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, the Minority Leader. They also discussed the Administration's national defense program which has been under consideration by a special committee headed by James Wadsworth (R), of New York.

The two Smith Committee Republicans, Charles A. Halleck of Indiana and Harry N. Routzohn of Ohio strongly favor the changes, and it is freely predicted that they will persuade a majority of the Republicans to go along with them. The Norton Labor Committee meets Wednesday to consider its course of action. Mrs. Norton herself charges that the changes would "practically repeal the law" and will seek to hold back any action until the final report has been submitted by the Smith Committee.

Major Action In Doubt

The general belief in Washington continues that no major action will be taken on the Wagner Act at this session of Congress, but that important changes may be made after the presidential election. The Republicans are willing to see a Labor Board campaign issue presented to them while the Democrats are divided on the matter.

A feature of the situation is that the term of J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the Board, expires Aug. 27, this year. This will be in the middle of the presidential contest. Mr. Roosevelt can reappoint Mr. Madden if he sees fit, but the prospects of a fight over his confirmation in the Senate, after the new Senate meets, are certain. The President may seek to modify criticism of Board personnel by dropping Mr. Madden and naming a new man who will support the policies of William M. Leiserson, his latest appointee, who differs strongly at many points with Mr. Madden.

Colorado Pays First Pensions To 40,000 by New State Law

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo. — Forty thousand persons, one in every 25 of Colorado's 1,100,000 inhabitants, pulled out of their mailboxes in February pension checks from the State Treasurer, the maximum $44, the average $39.40. In cases where two pensioners live together, and about a quarter of them do, each got the full amount, with deductions for other income.

For some, it was a matter of relief from need. For others it was deserved security. In any event 40,000 persons were thus made reasonably content. It might be said therefore that for these persons, 60 years of age and older, the pension problem in Colorado is solved.

For the other 24 out of every 25, though, for the State as a whole, the existence of the pension amendment in the Colorado Constitution causes new problems. It has produced controversy. There is confusion in tax administration. Others, particularly the 50,000 or so on relief, it is contended by those who oppose this plan, have suffered as a result. Some go so far as to say that it has put the State in an economic "straitjacket."

Differs From Others

The Colorado pension amendment differs in many respects from pension laws in other States. It is liberal in the amount provided and in qualifications. Some call it radical. But even its opponents will agree, it is not a "crack pot plan" in the sense of being an effort to revolutionize the economic system. It's just a very liberal and very inflexible method of paying pensions to the aged.

In the first place the plan is fixed securely in the Constitution, voted there by a large majority in 1937. The amendment provides that pensions of at least $45 be paid each month to those qualified. There has been enough revenue to pay the full amount only a few times, but more about that later.

One of the chief objections of opponents, and these include many economists and governmental experts, is that it provides for pensions to everyone, otherwise qualified, over 60 years of age. Federal grants up to $20 are paid only to those over 65. This means that Colorado itself has to pay the full amount due those from 60 to 65. It means also that the total load is measurably increased.

Target for Opponents

Then there are the other qualifications. And opponents find here an inviting target, for the matter of actual need doesn't enter into it. Those between 60 and 65 must have resided in the State continuously for at least 35 years. Those over 65 must have resided in the State for at least five years within the nine years before applying. All must be citizens of the United States.

Beyond that the only qualification is that the recipient must not have a net income of more than $45 a month.

This works out, it is explained, so that one who has an income of $44 may still apply for the other $1. The significant result though, even the mildest critics of this particular plan point out, is that there has been a scramble to eliminate all other uncertain sources of income and rely entirely on the pension. Before the new law went into effect there were some 27,000 on the pension rolls, compared with the present 40,000.

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On With the Job

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By E. V. Knox

Editor of Punch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

So much in wartime is beyond laughter—is even beyond tears—that perhaps we are justified in laughing at what remains. They say too that laughter is one of the things that distinguishes men from the savage animals; if so we should surely indulge in it now, when the other distinctions are not too obvious.

The fighting men themselves have always jeered at danger. When it was rumored at Thermopylae that the archers of the Persian host were so many that their arrows obscured the sun, a Spartan is supposed to have replied: "So much the better. We shall fight in the shade." For sheer flippancy and bravado commend me to the Earl of Dorset:

SONG

Written at sea in the First Dutch War (1665) the night before an engagement.

To all you ladies now at land
We men at sea indite,
But first would have you understand
How hard it is to write;
The Muses now and Neptune too
We must implore to write to you
With a fa, la, la, la, la.

For though the Muses should prove kind
And fill an empty brain,
Yet if rough Neptune rouse the wind,
To wave the azure main
Our paper, pen, and ink and we
Roll up and down our ships at sea
With a fa, la, la, la, la.

In my heart I prefer that to "Rule Britannia," and after all the most unwearying of the soldiers' songs that were sung between 1914 and 1918 adjured us to pack up our troubles in our old kitbags and "smile, smile, smile." When it was reasonably possible we did.

War as Unifier

I take then that it has long been the human instinct to relieve the strain of war by making the most of its advantages, and grumbling as good humoredly as possible at its inconveniences. I said "advantages" and I mean it; for strangely enough war has some of these.

War unites more people in spirit than it divides. If there was one man whom eight months ago Smith could not tolerate (or so he said) it was Jones; but when he pointed this out to Robinson, Robinson answered rather peevishly. "Do you think he is really worse than Brown?" This extraordinary proposition so astounded Smith, and he attacked it so hotly that Smith and Robinson parted, vowing they would never speak to each other again.

But now all this is altered. These four men find that they have much in common, and since they often meet, as people living in the same road or belonging to the same club are nearly certain to meet, the sum of human kindliness has been enlarged. You will find this aspect of war noted duly in Punch by Kenneth Bird (Fougasse) in his "Changing Face of Britain." A new spirit of friendliness has sprung up between neighbors who hitherto regarded each other as far worse than foreigners. It is true that Jones, Brown, Smith, and Robinson have had to find a new target for their disapprobation. But he is an academic butt; they never see him and are never likely to see him. The fellow lives in Bavaria. He has become the lightning-rod for Britain's whole output of irritability.

Observing the Requirements

No, not the whole output. Thank heaven, we still keep our right to grumble at our Government—the Government we all loyally support and placidly obey. And what keeps us so amazingly cheerful is that we all grumble at it, not (as in peacetime) only half of us. There is scarcely one dissentient voice in the whole merry chorus of groans. Rationing, the black-out, the censorship, the discomforts of the railways, the tiresomeness of evacuated children, the slowness of the war, the commandeerings of hotels—how happily we dislike the Ministers who have tried to keep us safe in all these ways!

See how tiresome Mr. A. A. Milne, for instance, finds it to travel, in the verses he has sent to us called, "Behind the Lines":

Far be it from a Briton to disparage
Anything born of Commons, Lords and King:
I merely say that in that first-class carriage
I could not see a thing.

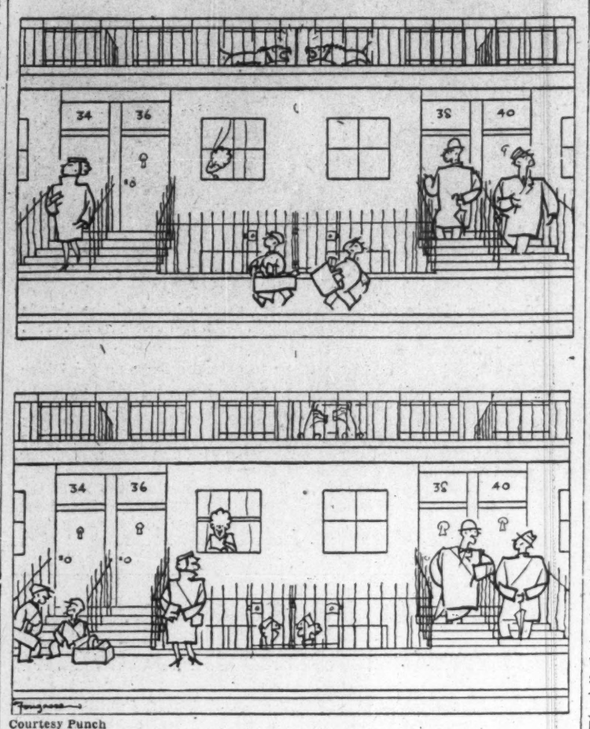
We stopped (at Bovril, if I got it rightly).
A voice, accompanied by something stout,
Trod on my foot, said "Pardon me" politely
And took its colleague out.

Once more we stopped—this time at Porters Only.
Mistaking it, perhaps, for Porter's Park,
The fourth man hurried off . . . and left us lonely:
Two of us, in the dark.

Now I could speak. I hailed the fellow blindly:
"Excuse me, Sir, I live at Wivel-

Courtesy Punch

'Any More China We Can Have?'



Courtesy Punch

Neighbors in Peace and in War

tree—
Is it the next but one?" She answered kindly,
"It was the last but three."

Sea and Land

While A. P. Herbert combines the thought of his own personal worries with an appreciation of the heroic perils of the fleet:

I have not paid the rent. I have not paid
The income-tax, the rates, or Mr. Wright:
And how is all this money to be made?
But I am not sailing the North Sea tonight.

It's far too cold. And now here comes the fog.
My underclothing is absurdly slight.
I know now how it feels to be a fog.
But I am not sailing the North Sea tonight.

They've rationed all the things I like to eat;
The things I drink they're taxing out of sight;
The things I want to say are not discreet.
But I am not sailing the North Sea tonight.

Nor has Miss E. M. Delafield any doubts about our unanimity in the face of the common peril:

"Yes, very well, dear, if Hitler insists upon going to war I'm perfectly ready for him. And whatever I may have said about the Government in the past it has my full support now."

"That's good, Miss Littlemug."

"And then he told me that a light was plainly visible from the front bedroom window. So I said, 'Very well, Dickie, even if I have known you since you were four years old, I suppose you're doing your duty and in that case I must sacrifice my godmother's bombazine.' And so I did, dear, and if necessary my dear old black golf cape will have to go, too, and shall be sacrificed without a moment's hesitation."

Writers and artists alike, the contributors to Punch have found plenty of opportunities for smiling since last September, nor have they neglected solemn denunciation and sympathy with the oppressed; it remains to be seen whether the business of making fun out of our troubles and annoyances will not demand a more genuinely Spartan attitude as the present year goes on.

Cotton Waste Plant To Rise at Charlotte

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Railway Supply & Manufacturing Company, cotton waste concern of this city, has purchased a large lot of land on North Brevard Street and will construct one of the most modern cotton waste plants in the South.

The lot has frontage of approximately 600 feet and was bought from the Commercial National Bank for $20,000. The total amount of money to be invested is not made public, but it is explained that the plant will be equipped throughout with the latest and most efficient machinery.

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Federal Help for Migrants Pressed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11—Carey McWilliams, California's author-Commissioner of Immigration and Housing, fully expects "trouble ahead" for the State and its more than 300,000 migrants who need relief as a result of the newly passed "conservative" California Relief Appropriation Legislation. He seeks Federal aid to forestall this relief problem.

Commissioner McWilliams predicted conditions worse than "hunger marches" as the result of the legislation passed against the wishes of Gov. Culbert L. Olson, by an "economy-minded" special session of the Legislature recently recessed until May.

This statement was made by the Commissioner here in California and again more recently before Federal Relief officials in Washington. The Federal officials are reported to have informed him, however, that despite the fact that even if what he said were to come true—cutting off at least 100,000 from California relief rolls—Federal funds were not available due to prior commitments and present activities within California.

This most recent flare-up between the Olson administration and the antagonistic "conservatives," supported by some "liberals," in the Legislature, is seen by seasoned politicians to presage one of the most serious social-economic-political situations the Golden State has ever faced, particularly, they point out, "in an election year."

Solution of the pressing problems at hand is seen by experienced politicians, social service workers, housing experts and relief workers as "partly national—partly local," rather than exclusively remaining a "California problem."

The only part strictly Californian in nature is the contest between an unbending Governor, and an adamant, "touchy" Legislature, these observers point out in "off the record" talks.

What actually touched off the fireworks, just before the sessions of the specially called Legislature began, were the hearings of the La Follette United States Senate Civil Liberties Committee, held in Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

That each of the Nation's three sectors having a part in this migrant-jobless-relief impasse — the mid-West, the West Coast, and Washington, D. C.—are beginning to realize that the solution must come through "co-operation" instead of by "passing the buck" is becoming more evident daily.

Air Travel to Americas Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Records for air travel between the United States and countries to the South were broken frequently during February. Airline history was made when Pan American Airways carried 11,839 flying passengers between Miami and the Caribbean and South American area in one month.

The clipper ship travel smashed 1939 air travel figures the first two months of this year, and according to the number of planes winging in and out of the international airport here daily, will continue the heavy traffic. The February figure was an increase of 51 per cent over the same period in 1939.

Giving an idea of how the clippers are flying during Miami's busiest winter season, an all-time one-day flight record was set on Feb. 23 when 585 aerial commuters passed in and out of the International airport in 24 planes. The Havana run is so heavy that seven round trips are flown each day. Double sections of clippers are also operated daily to Nassau, with traffic to the quaint but smart British resort in the Bahamas setting up a new high of its own.

Passenger traffic on the inter-American routes, over both the short Havana and Nassau runs and the long 7,000-mile trips to Rio and Buenos Aires, reached an increase of 19.5 per cent over the same month a year ago.

The substantial increase in air travel between the Americas is attributed by airway officials to the situation caused by the war in Europe and also to new procedures that enable the clipper fleet to operate a greater number of hours in proportion to necessary, nonproductive times spent in hangars. This has been accomplished, not by relaxing any of the rigid rules of maintenance, but by such innovations as interchangeable engine nascelles reducing the time necessary for changing motors from five days to one day.

Florida's Fair Exhibit To Keep High Quality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Earl W. Brown of Deland, Manager of the Florida National Exhibits, Inc., is denying the rumors that the exhibit at the New York World's Fair this year will be cut down in any way through lack of money. He says that the Florida show will be just as good and have as much to offer as it ever did.

The rumors arose from the disastrous effects of the winter freezes upon many of the State's citizens.

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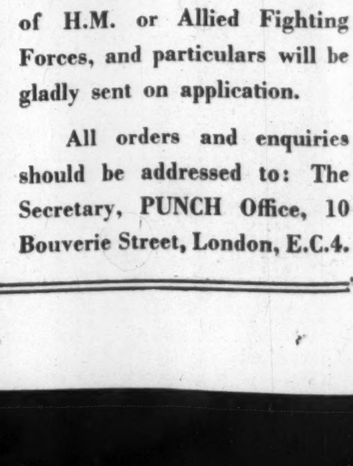

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1940

HOLDING THE BRIDGE

Predicting Weather Wrong Becomes an Art in England

By John Allan May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In Britain's meteorological headquarters expert weather-prophets are nowadays busy making inaccurate forecasts about the weather.

This statement is no attack upon these learned men who make, or used to make, such graphic disclosures about approaching anti-cyclones. The experts are this time making inaccurate forecasts on purpose, from an inadequate supply of facts carefully chosen from the full information available to them.

What they are actually doing, is making out a forecast of Britain's weather from such data as are likely to be available to German experts, bulletins from abroad, news from reconnaissance pilots and radio reports made by neutral ships on the Atlantic, and thus providing British service authorities with an estimate of what their counterparts in Berlin reckon is likely to happen to the British climate. In this way British military chiefs get some inkling of what German military chiefs may be planning, in view of weather conditions they think may prevail over the United Kingdom. For the much - publicized, oft - discussed, ever-changeable British climate has assumed a new importance as an official secret. As such it has also assumed a permanent character which it could never claim to have viewed just as weather.

By keeping the weather a close secret, the Air Ministry hopes to fog its opposite number in Berlin. Since, under the prevailing winds, Germany gets Britain's weather after Britain has finished with it (and very welcome I'm sure), and only very rarely is the opposite true, if no reports are made public Berlin can hardly know what kind of a day London is going to have. After all, it was difficult enough for London to know, even in the days of several bulletins a day.

Seriously speaking, the Air Ministry views the weather as about the most important secret it can keep because it thereby has an almost perpetual and unbreakable advantage over the Reich's "Luftwaffe." British airmen can know almost exactly what condition they will meet wherever they fly, but, in theory at any rate, the Luftwaffe pilots must take their chance on finding suitable weather.

In these days climatic conditions take an important part in aerial strategy and tactics. For the fliers it is no longer just a question of whether the weather is bad or good, smooth or rough. Bad weather, as such, is of little importance. What matters is whether the clouds are high or low, whether they are in banks or drifts, whether they are moving swiftly or slowly, whether the wind is in one direction or the other, gusty or consistent.

From the other point of view, that of the British fliers, weather is also vastly important, and so it happens that, despite the abandonment of public bulletins, the meteorological headquarters in London has doubled its staff since September. Day and night reports are flashed to these central offices of pressure and temperature and wind velocity and direction, not only from many points in Britain, but also from the Atlantic, from America, from Africa, from the Balkans.

Charts are made and forecasts rushed to Army, Navy, and Air Force headquarters. The experts claim 90 per cent accuracy for from 24 to 36 hours. So the Englishman who is never told what to expect tomorrow, or even today, has to grin and bear it, reckoning that it is all for the best and remembering to tie a knot in his woolen scarf so that he shall not forget his umbrella. Which, of course, can also be used as a sunshade, if necessary.

Study Aids for China's Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YUNNANFU, China — Students from China's war areas are availing themselves of an information bureau set up here by the Education Ministry for assistance of youths who enter Free China in search of an opportunity to continue their educational work. The bureau was set up last September, and at the end of the year it had handled 1,872 inquiries.

The bureau seeks to find accommodations for prospective students in the various educational institutions which have removed from the coastal areas now under Japanese occupation. Advice is also given on places to lodge and obtain board. Small loans are given to students who are destitute.

Some students have been provided with money for their traveling expenses to various Free China schools, especially those going on from Yünnan to Szechwan or other provinces.

Chief difficulty has been in connection with students who lack the required credits to enter regular courses, or who arrive too late to enter these courses on time.

The Education Ministry has decided to conduct special courses for such students until they can catch up with their fellows. An appeal has been made to Yünnan middle schools to accommodate as many special students from Japan-occupied areas as possible.

An event of this spring is to be the sending of a delegation of 35 young men and women students to Burma, at the suggestion of U. Ba Lwin and Daw Mya Sein of the Burma Goodwill Mission to China. They recently visited the national capital at Chungking and proposed that such a mission could be "just an unofficial trip to cultivate fellowship."

The group is expected to include a women's basketball team, a women's volleyball team, and a dramatic club. Rangoon and neighboring cities are on the proposed itinerary.

The students will probably be under escort of Dr. C. T. Wang, former Chinese Ambassador to Washington. Although the point is not mentioned, the Japanese have been active in propaganda work in Burma and it is doubtless hoped that the Chinese student visit may help to offset this.

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Laborite M. P. Tells About Peace Rebuff

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Dr. Alfred Salter, Laborite member of Parliament, has disclosed here that a deputation of Peers and Commoners seeking to press Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to agree to a peace conference had been refused a hearing. Dr. Salter intimated that the plan involved had motivated President Roosevelt to send Sumner Welles to Europe.

Dr. Salter linked the move with a purported peace offer by Germany which the Chamberlain Government said in the House of Commons last month it had received despite lack of evidence it was authentic.

Germany since has repudiated the so-called peace offer.

Dr. Salter added a meeting of British and Scandinavian churchmen, called after President Roosevelt "asked Protestant churchmen in America to get in touch with their brethren" in Europe, also influenced the President.

"The final factor which decided President Roosevelt to send Mr. Welles on his European mission was the receipt from the Swedish Minister in Washington of a document which purported to contain terms upon which as a basis Germany was prepared to discuss peace," Dr. Salter said.

"That document was similar in all essentials to that which Lord Tavistock obtained from the German Legation in Dublin."

The document, sponsored by Lord Tavistock and since repudiated by the German Legation in Dublin, proposed an independent "reconstructed" Poland, freedom for reconstituted Czech and Slovak states, disarmament all around, membership by Germany in a reformed League of Nations, return of all or some German colonies and a plebiscite to determine the future of Austria.

Dr. Salter said:

"A copy of the document was sent to Lord Halifax at the Foreign office. Prime Minister Chamberlain was asked to receive a deputation of Peers and members of Parliament to discuss the whole question. The object of the deputation was to press Mr. Chamberlain to agree to mediation and a peace conference. Mr. Chamberlain refused."

It was learned that prominent British churchmen, including the Archbishop of York, and the Rev. Henry Carter, Secretary of the Social Welfare Council of the Methodist Church, participated in a meeting of representatives of European Protestant churches at The Hague in January. The chances of a peace conference were discussed but results were not disclosed at that itme.

The German Confessional Church was represented and leading Scandinavian churchmen were present.

The conference first was disclosed in a letter to the London Times on Feb. 8 from the Archbishop of York. The letter contained the statement that the clergymen believed it would be right to enter peace negotiations if the Czech, Slovak and Polish peoples were granted independence.

Women Man Thames Locks

© Fox

Opening King's Weir

Mrs. Dorothy Newin at the wheel and chain of one of the river's locks, taking the place of her husband, who has joined the Navy.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—It takes a woman to man the locks on the River Thames nowadays. In fact, it takes a lot of women. For so many of the men, ordinarily occupied with this work, are absent on national service of one sort or another, that in most cases the women folk are carrying on. An important part of the women's work comprises the keeping of a careful check on the level of the water, and, for this purpose, they take soundings four times a day—at 9 a. m., 12 noon, 6 p. m. and 9 p. m. Should the water be too high the bucks or sluices have to be drawn. These are of two types, iron and wood. The women can manage the wooden ones, but if the iron bucks have to be adjusted man power has to be "borrowed" from near by.

Norwegian Paper Reports German Easure on Shipping

OSLO, March 11 (AP)—The newspaper Aftenposten said today it had learned on the highest authority that Germany had agreed to a policy which will lessen the war danger to Scandinavian shipping.

The first step in this was the reported agreement by Germany not to attack Norwegian ships which do not sail in convoys (presumably to British ports) or which journey between neutral ports.

[The Scandinavian nations generally and Norway in particular have suffered heavy shipping losses through the war at sea.

On Feb. 23 Norwegian dispatches indicated that merchant shipping losses in the war to date totaled 49 ships and 168,527 tons, and 327 fatalities.]

It was regarded probable here that the same treatment would be accorded Swedish, Danish and possibly all neutral shipping.

Under the new agreement, the Aftenposten said, ships bringing coal to Norway are in no case to be attacked, and the cargoes of all ships not moving under convoy, if they "comply with international law," will be checked before any action is taken against them.

The newspaper said that orders to this effect already had been sent to all German submarine commanders. The German promise was said to have been given to Mr. The Halvorsen, one of Norway's leading shipping men and former President of the Norwegian Shipowners' Association, when he visited Berlin recently to negotiate with the Admiralty on behalf of the Association.

The opinion here is that Germany's move was prompted by strained relations with Norway over recent numerous sinkings of Norwegian ships.

Germany previously had warned neutrals that it regarded as fair prey all ships touching at British ports, even though merely diverted by British contraband control authorities.

Neutrals also had been warned that all ships traveling in convoy, and all vessels moving without lights or otherwise seeking to hide their movements, would be subject to attack.

Welles Sees British Leaders

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles today explored Great Britain's official attitude on war and peace aims in talks with national leaders.

A private audience with King George VI at Buckingham Palace was the first item on the itinerary of the second, busy day President Roosevelt's personal investigator spent in the British Capital. Formal talks with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax were to follow.

After being received by the King, Mr. Welles and the King joined Queen Elizabeth for tea.

Discussing the possible results of the conferences, the London press was polite but frank. Their comment was summed up by the Daily Mail:

"The visibility was decidedly poor and glimpses even of the immediate future are apt to be misleading."

Tonight Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax will entertain Mr. Welles at dinner. Tomorrow he will lunch with Sir John Simon, Chanceller of the Exchequer, and dine with Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty. Wednesday Mr. Chamberlain will entertain Mr. Welles at dinner.

From the moment the French Government plane touched the ground, Scotland Yard's top flight detectives guarded every step Mr. Welles made, and their vigil will not be relaxed until he leaves for Washington—by way of Rome and another interview with Premier Mussolini—on Thursday.

The motorcycle escort from the airport to the Dorchester Hotel was unusual for Britain and was referred to as "American style."

An unexpetced request for an interview with the American came from Nationalist members of the Northern Ireland (Ulster) Parliament, who wish to supersede the British rule by uniting Northern Ireland with Eire, the former Irish Free State. The American Embassy could not say at once if the interview could be arranged.

While the press subordinated the details of Mr. Welles' visit to accounts of Russian-Finnish peace discussions in Moscow, it reveled in his surprise move of going to the Dorchester, where a suite had been reserved for a "Mr. Johnson." It had been announced previously that he would stop at Claridge's.

Newspapers observed that there would be excellent opportunities for Mr. Welles and Lord Halifax to have "secret talks" at the Dorchester, where the Foreign Secretary has been living since last November.

Welles Cautious on Poland

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, in conferring with the Polish Government at Angers, France, was very careful, it is believed, not to indicate by word or nod that the United States would support at the eventual peace table a Poland exactly as it existed before Reichsführer Hitler unleashed his invasion of Sept. 1.

This corresponds largely with the view some officials are willing to air in private conversations. The American Government wants an independent Poland to emerge from the war. But this does not mean that the Government will back claims of Poland to the territory it occupied before the war began.

On the question of an independent Poland there is no doubt whatever of American intentions.

The United States continues to recognize the Polish Government.

U. S. and Poland

The Treasury Department, in announcing that exports from the German occupied portion of Poland would be subjected to the same tariff treatment as products coming from Germany itself, spoke of that part of Poland as being solely "under the de facto administrative control of Germany."

Hence there is no doubt that the American Government wants an independent Poland after the war is over.

But the Poland that existed on Sept. 1 was not exactly the Poland constituted by the peace treaties. Poland had added additional territory on its own in the years following the World War.

Already a distinction can be seen between the attitude of Secretary of State Cordell Hull on Polish independence and the attitude of some officials toward the question of territory. This was brought out when the Polish Ambassador delivered a formal protest against and refusal to recognize Russia's "gift" of Vilna and adjacent territory to Lithuania. Vilna, formerly the capital of Lithuaula, was occupied by Poland in 1920.

All Secretary Hull did when he received the Ambassador's note was to acknowledge receipt. He took no position on it.

Officials have followed with much interest statements made in London by some members of the British Government indicating that Britain and France would not fight Russia to obtain the restoration to Poland of the territory taken by Russia. Reference was made to the fact that Lord Curzon, British statesman of the Peace Conference era, had not favored the inclusion within Poland of all the territory taken from Russia which was embraced within Poland on Sept. 1.

President Wilson made an independent Poland point 13 in his famous 14 points. He stated:

"An independent Polish State should be erected, which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant."

As for the outlet to the sea, this may again be a delicate point in the peace negotiations. After the World War it was solved by splitting Germany into two parts, and running the Polish Corridor between them. The Peace Conference records, which the State Department will begin to publish probably next year, will show, it is said, that there was some opposition at the conference to this solution. Whether it will be attempted again cannot be forecast at this time.

New Minister Sails

NEW YORK (AP)—George H. Earle, former Governor of Pennsylvania, sailed March 9 on the United States liner Washington to assume his duties as the new United States Minister to Bulgaria.

He was accompanied by his wife and three sons.

Nazis Scuttle Steamer in Safety Zone

By the Associated Press

British reports of the scuttling of the 5,600-ton German steamship Hannover and German assertions that one-tenth of the British tanker fleet had been destroyed highlighted sea warfare today as shipping tolls passed the 1,500,000-ton mark, with at least 454 vessels lost.

The burning and abandoning of the Hannover by her own crew, when a British cruiser caught up with her in the heart of the Pan-American neutrality zone, was announced by the Admiralty March 10.

In Narrow Belt

The incident, about which a communiqué gave only the barest details, occurred March 7 in Mona Channel, a 75-mile-wide passage between the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico, where the United States is spending millions on outpost defenses for the Panama Canal.

[In Washington the State Department is seeking details on the exact location of the scuttling.]

Thirty-seven seamen from the scuttled freighter reached Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, yesterday after making their way in small boats to the Dominican Coast.

Capt. Wahn Schaffe of the Hannover said he believed 55 other members of the crew had been captured.

Loaded with 6,000 tons of ore and lumber, the German freighter had sailed from Willemstad, Netherlands West Indies, March 5 in an attempt to run the British blockade.

The name of the British cruiser was not disclosed, nor was there any intimation how the German crew escaped except a report from Ciudad Trujillo that the Hannover's men had landed on the Dominican East Coast.

Denies Tanker Claim

At the same time Britain denied the German High Command assertion that 10 per cent of Britain's tanker fleet had been destroyed in the war at sea. The German claim placed Britain's loss at 32 tankers, aggregating 230,125 tons, out of a total of 46 "enemy tankers and neutral tankers" sunk on the way to England.

An informed London source claimed that 19 British and ten neutral tankers had been sunk up to March 2. Total British tankers in July, 1939, were given as 435 in addition to which there were 63 owned by British dominions and colonies.

Meanwhile Britain's losses in the war at sea mounted with the sinking of the Maindy Hill, 1,918-ton steamer, after a collision with an unidentified vessel March 10. The crew of 23 was rescued. The place of sinking was not disclosed.

The 2,719-ton freighter Chevychase sank after an explosion in the North Sea March 9. The crew was saved.

The British steamer Borthwick, 1,097 tons, struck a mine off Zeeland March 10. Her 21 crewmen were landed by a Netherlands cutter at Flushing, The Netherlands.

Plain Clothes for Spee's Men Argentine Way Out of Clashes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — The Argentine Government has ordered its naval tailors to make 1,000 business suits for the interned German sailors from the self-destroyed pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee. It is an urgent order. If the sailors are put into civilian dress, there will be fewer incidents caused by the exhibition of their uniforms, officials believe. Britishers and Argentines have been involved in altercations with Graf Spee sailors in city streets.

Sir Esmond Ovey, the British Ambassador, called Argentine attention to the continued presence of the interned sailors in Buenos Aires. He spoke with the Minister of Interior and asked for an acceleration of internment, pointing out that the original decree signified relegation of the sailors to interior provinces. The Argentine view is that, once internment has been effected, the process is purely an administrative matter. British intervention is disliked by some Argentines.

Apparently more sympathy is shown for the German Ambassador's proposition that the sailors be permitted to remain in Buenos Aires as office employees or domestic servants of German residents.

Ambassador von Thermann states that jobs have already been found for 500 of the Admiral Graf Spee men. It is the Argentine viewpoint that, internment being an administrative matter, one decree can modify another. It is likely, therefore, that the civilian suits have been ordered to enable the sailors to take up city appointments as well as to avoid unpleasant street scenes.

In Montevideo, Uruguay, official effect has recently been given to the internment decree regulating a minority of the Graf Spee sailors, and all the Tacoma seamen now in Montevideo.

Fixed residence has been allowed in the capital city and port but special permits are available if the sailors find work in other parts of the country.

Meantime the majority of the German seamen live aboard the Tacoma, while some are lodged in hotels ashore. All are compelled to present themselves every eight days to the Uruguayan police. Civilian attire is insisted upon though the German Legation obtained authority for the men to appear in uniform on ceremonial occasions.

Payment of the expenses arising from the internment regulations is being discussed between the Foreign Ministry and German Legation.

The newspaper El Pais declared that several of the interned men, principally officers and technicians, had escaped from Uruguay. The suspicion was aired that they had gone to Brazil by airplane, to continue on to Germany by way of Italy. The German Legation and the Foreign Ministry, have denied this and similar reports.

Word from trans-Andean centers in Chile, however, contain reliable evidence that a number of non-Spanish-speaking German seamen have crossed the Cordillera from Argentina. Appearances suggest that these are from the Graf Spee.

'On to Victory,' Cry Sounded By Hitler on Memorial Day

BERLIN, March 11 (AP)—In a speech devoid of references to the current Finnish-Russian diplomatic maneuverings, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler yesterday sounded a war cry of "on to victory" in the conflict he charged "imperialist England and France" had forced on the Reich.

The Führer, in an 11-minute Memorial Day speech, vowed determination to press on to "the most glorious victory in Germany's history," even at the cost of his own life if necessary.

His gray military coat barren of insignia, in contrast to the glittering uniforms about him in the Zeughaus (military museum), Herr Hitler spoke about soldierly sacrifice and with more emphasis about Germany's will to victory.

"The world desires our dissolution," Herr Hitler told the 600 guests who filed into the museum's glass-roofed courtyard in place of the throngs who formerly have packed the State Opera House for Memorial Day observances.

"Our only reply can be the greatest pledge of all times: On to victory.

"As Führer of the Nation, as Chief of State, as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, I live for but one task: Day and night to think of victory, struggle, work and fight for victory, if necessary not to spare my own life in the conviction that this time Germany's future will be secured for centuries.

"May Providence permit us to conclude the last chapter of this struggle of nations honorably for the German people. This war, forced upon us, must turn out to be the most glorious victory in German history."

His speech was devoid of reference to Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's journey to Rome for conferences with Premier Mussolini.

No diplomats, foreign military attaches or women were invited to the Zeughaus memorial observance. All but about a dozen of the guests were uniformed, their police, army, party, labor service, and foreign office dress contrasting with the camouflaged tanks and guns which lined the courtyard walls—trophies of the Polish campaign.

Honor for Heroes

"For the first time in our history the entire German people steps into the presence of the Almighty to implore him to bless its struggle for existence," Herr Hitler said.

"Our large homeland has been cleansed of elements of disintegration and forces of disunion.

"No nation has a greater right to honor its heroes.

"No one has a right to honor heroes who is not of the same impulses and feeling as they.

"The western plutocracies declared the wildest war on and threatened the complete annihilation of National Socialist Germany because of her 'Volksgemeinschaft' (spirit of being a closely welded whole)."

Herr Hitler recalled that universal military service was restored in Germany five years ago today and said that this was a symbol of the restoration of a national dignity unique in history.

"As a National Socialist and soldier I hold it my highest duty to restore all rights to my people—by peaceful means if possible, in battle if necessary."

Declaring that the war had been "forced on us by imperialist England and France," Hitler said "our faith is the unity of the German nation, our highest confidence that of ultimate victory."

Welles' 'Memo' for Peace

PARIS, March 11 (AP) — Here is the text of the memorandum of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, as announced by the French Ministry of Finance:

The bases of the economic foreign policy of the United States are the following:

1. Healthy international commercial relations are the indispensable foundation for well-being and for peace among nations. International commerce can fill this role in an efficacious manner only if every nation is permitted to have normal access to the resources of the entire world and not only to those which are inside its own frontiers and to find outlets for its surplus of production on the basis of nondiscriminatory treatment. International commerce cannot be prosperous if its flow is turned or obstructed by attempts at bilateral, exclusive, or discriminatory arrangements. It cannot be prosperous if its flow is stopped by excessive trade barriers, quantitative settlements or exchange control.

2. All of these barriers are instruments of economic warfare. Recent experiences have shown clearly their destructive effects on international commerce in peacetime and as a result their depressing influence on the standard of living and the general economic well-being among nations, as well as their character of generating international hostility, animosity, and conflicts. If, after the end of the present hostilities, the world must be rebuilt on the foundation of stability and peace, eliminating resentments and fears and opening the way to economic progress, the conduct of international commerce must be reconstituted on a healthy basis.

3. This demands the gradual elimination of excessive, unreasonable barriers opposed to the flow of merchandise outside of national frontiers; acceptance of the rule of nondiscrimination by application of the principle of most favored nations in commercial procedure; and the creation in the domain of foreign exchange and credit of conditions necessary to the multilateral functioning of commercial dealing.

Turkey Aroused

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 11 (AP)—The Turkish press sharply criticized the British contraband control yesterday for detaining part of the cargo of the American freighter Exhibitor which was consigned from the United States to Turkey.

Newspapers declared iron and tin wares, which the British unloaded, were sorely needed by Turkey who has a mutual assistance pact with Britain.

The Exhibitor arrived in Istanbul without shipping papers which the British also retained. Turkish authorities were unable, therefore, to give her clearance for disembarkation.

The Government appealed to the British Ambassador in Ankara for a quick settlement of the case.

Tonnage Increase

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, March 11 (AP)—Inward and outward cargo tonnage at this Altantic port increased nearly 100 per cent during February this year over the same period last year, it was announced here by the National Harbors Board, March 9.

In February, this year, inward cargo tonnaged totaled 163,484 and outward, 185,495. For the same period last year the inward and outward tonnage was 104,961 and 75,738, respectively.

Ships calling here for the period totaled 383 while 363 sailed out of the port. Last year 192 called and 188 left for other ports.

Steamer Aground

MANILA, March 11 (AP)—The British steamer Ariadne Moller, with about 200 passengers aboard, went aground off the coast of China today and sent an appeal for immediate assistance.

The 1,850-ton ship, apparently foundering off the coast of China just north of Formosa, removed passengers to rocks.

Off German Ships

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, March 11 (AP)—The landing of 46 German prisoners from scuttled steamers for internment in South Africa was announced today.

Quebec Students, Anti-War

QUEBEC, Canada, March 11 (AP)—Students of Laval University and affiliated institutions voted 2,673 to 8 against conscription in a poll conducted by the bloc universitaire in co-operation with the Canadian Student Assembly, it is announced.

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Russia Renews Attacks By Radio, Air, and Land

By the Associated Press

Finnish language attacks on Premier Risto Ryti radiocast from Moscow came while the Finnish Premier and his delegation were still in the Russian capital and coincided with the resumption of the bombing of open cities in Finland by the Russian Air Force and by attacks at various points on the line.

The nightly Moscow radiocast in the Finnish language had been kept off the air for two consecutive days when the negotiations were in their early stages.

It has now been resumed urging Finnish soldiers to stop fighting, to revolt against what was termed a "capitalistic government," and to join the Kuusinen People's Army, referring to the puppet government set up at Terijok.

Russian troops occupied another island in the Bay of Viborg and an additional town on the west shore in a continued flanking movement of the defenses of Viborg, the Soviet command reported today.

The town of Nisalahti, only nine miles west of Viborg, Finland's strategic Gulf of Finland port, was captured, the Russian command said in its regular communiqué, and the Island of Varjesaari in Viborg Bay.

The Island of Vupratsu, in Lake Ladoga, west of the town of Pitkaeranta, also was captured.

Capture of the latter island indicated that the Russians were making progress in an attempt to flank Finnish defenses north of Lake Ladoga by battling across the ice, just as they were doing west of Viborg.

The Russians and Finns have been battling north of Lake Ladoga since the start of the war, without much change in positions reported for several weeks.

The Russians reported position nine miles west of Viborg, placed them on at least three sides of the city.

The Finnish Air Force was said to have "bombed and fired on" enemy troops "and groups and columns of tanks, trucks and sledges observed on the ice of the Gulf of Finland."

In air activity which extended north to the Arctic, the Finns shot down six Russian planes, the communiqué said.

On the Karelian Isthmus near the center of the Mannerheim Line, Russian attacks were said to have been repulsed in day-long fighting.

Immediate Need for Relief In Europe Stressed Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—Irrespective of the official and unofficial parleys for peace in Europe, the need for relief activities to aid war sufferers must go on in the United States for an indeterminate time, according to agencies engaged in this work here. A stop to the fighting will not fill empty stomachs nor rehabilitate the refugees who have been forced out of their homes, it was pointed out.

This applies particularly to the Finns, the Poles, and the Jews in the German-occupied areas in Central Europe, it was stressed. There will be no let-up, it was added, in the drives for funds to give assistance.

While the giving by Americans to these destitute peoples has been large and has relieved much suffering, it has not been great enough to meet the needs which welfare workers report from the front lines of relief, and thus the agencies headed by Herbert Hoover and other humanitarian leaders and groups are intensifying their efforts for a greater volume of contributions.

The need for quick aid to the Finns was stressed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Vice-Chairman of Fighting Funds for Finland, Inc., whose estimate of the situation concurred with Mr. Hoover's earlier statement that the Finns have just begun to fight. "They will hold out for a long time yet," was his reply when asked how much longer the Finns could fight off Russian forces.

"It is not too late to rescue Finland from the tortures of the Russian aggression," Mrs. Catt said, "providing the Finns can be supplied with money enough to buy what they most need for their self defense. Time is the all-important consideration. Any delay may bring help too late."

A summary report of relief needs in Finland and the separate areas of operation by the Fund and by Governmental action has been issued by the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc.

"There are two entirely distinct operations required in Finland; immediate relief of destitution and emergency supplies, and, subsequently, a program of necessary imports of food and clothing for the whole population," the report states. "While the emergency program to safeguard approximately 700,000 refugees will continue to be carried out by the fund here and similar agencies in other countries, the long-range program to sustain the country as a whole requires greater resources than can be provided by charity and is the field of governmental action."

Pending the solution of the larger problem of governmental relief, the fund has arranged emergency imports from Scandinavian countries and the United States, the report continued. An estimate of food and clothing needs for the whole population until the next harvest, based upon statistics of normal production, consumption, and imports, made in co-operation with the Finnish Ministry of Supplies, amounts to $16,-120,000.

A central committee will coordinate the relief activities of more than 100 Polish-Jewish groups, following a general meeting called by the Federation of Polish Jews in America at the Astor Hotel yesterday, it was announced by Benjamin Winter, President.

Finland Ready to Negotiate Not Surrender, Minister Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINEOLA, L. I., March 11—A change of fortune for the Finnish cause, aided by favorable geographical factors, was seen as a possibility here today following an addresss by Hjalmar J. Procope, Minister of Finland, before the Nassau County Bar Association. Charging that Russia had broken three pledges to Finland, Mr. Procope told the Association's membership that Finland always was, and is now, "disposed to negotiate" for a just peace, but she "is not disposed to surrender."

"When you read about the retreat of our troops from some position, do not think that Finland is beaten," Mr. Procope said. "Our defense system is created not only by men, but by nature. Behind the first line of the Karelian Isthmus there are other lines of lakes, meadows and rivers offering excellent opportunities for defense, and so on throughout our country."

Mr. Procope observed that Finland's determination to fight to the end was enforced by the conviction that the "sympathy of the civilized world" would find expression in renewed support of Finland.

"No country can give us more help in a peaceful way than the mighty Republic of the United States," he said. "Help to us is help to no one else, because we are standing alone. We thank you for the assistance and support you have given and are giving us, and we trust in the help and support you give us also in the future."

Mr. Procope said that Russian demands for annexation of territories in Southern Finland, based upon an alleged need to safeguard Leningrad, were groundless, and a cloak for "sheer and wanton imperialism."

"Had we given in to Russia's demands, she would have had a complete grip on Finland," he declared.

"Three times Russia has pledged herself to respect Finland's independence and integrity—in 1917, when she recognized Finland as an independent state according to the principles of Lenin; in 1920 through the peace treaty of Tarttu, and in 1932 through a solemn non-aggression pact bound to be in force until 1945. Russia has broken all those pledges."

Consistent attempts by Finland to maintain peace through negotiations and through concessions to Russia had failed because Russia rejected, all offers, Mr. Procope said.

"When the Government of the United States offered their good offices in order to settle the conflict in November, Finland accepted the offer, but Russia rejected it," he continued.

Mr. Procope said the "bitter war" Russia was waging against the civilian population had caused the wounding and killing of more than 2,000 non-combatants.

Nazis Cost $1,000,000 a Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A view into the inner workings of the National Socialist Party in Germany is contained in the recently published Party almanac which revealed that it costs the Third Reich about $560,000,000 a year, or more than $1,520,000 a day, merely to keep the party running.

This expenditure, which is equivalent to the annual budget of many of the smaller European states, is exclusive of the cost of Government administration, which is separate from the machinery of the Reich's one political party.

The answer might be found in what appears to be over-bureaucratization of Germany since Adolf Hitler came to power seven years ago, and the formation of more "bonzos" (superfluous officials) than had the Weimar Republic which they condemned. The control of Greater Germany has been carefully divided and subdivided in different organizations of the Nazi Party.

The 1940 Almanac of the Party shows that there are 481,875 "blocs," 92,696 "cells," and 27,989 local groups, 822 provincial groups and 41 districts. All of these have their offices and officials, many of whom are on full-time salaries. To these might also be added the very large number of organizations which, as adjuncts of the Party, also have fully or partly-paid officials.

Duplication of Offices

Besides the high cost of maintaining the Party, there are apparent striking cases of duplication and reduplication in the Government administrative offices which were set up and are controlled by the Party.

One example of this is seen in the control of foreign affairs. In addition to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with its ambassadors, ministers, and other officials, there is the Ministry of Propaganda, some sections of which have concerned themselves very much with matters which elsewhere would be left undone or entrusted to the Foreign Minister.

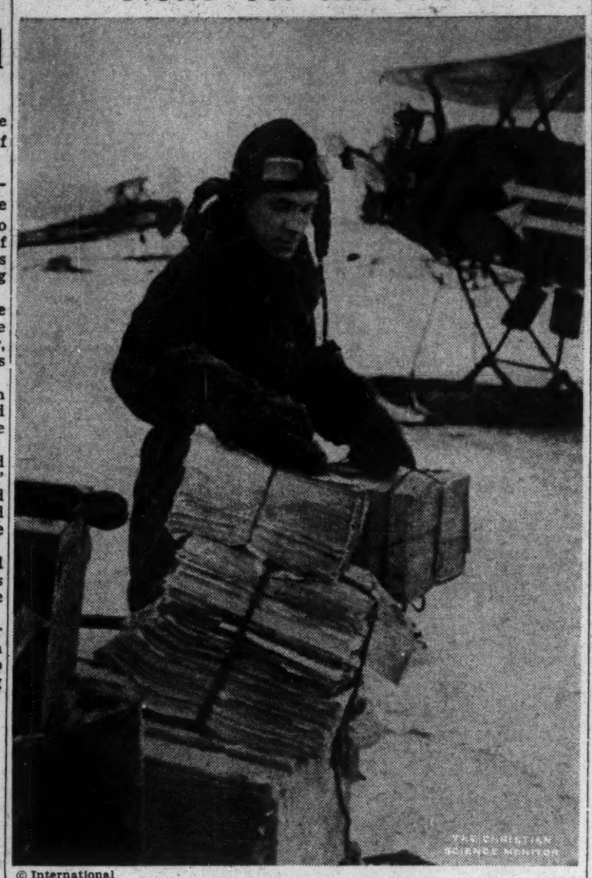
This, however, does not end the unnecessary expenditure in this sphere. For there are three other bureaus dealing with some branch of foreign affairs, under the control of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Joachim von Ribbentrop—his special department is entirely separate from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he now rules—and Wilhelm Bohle, English-born Gauleiter (District Leader) in charge of the "Germans Abroad" organization.

Benefits in Question

The Arbeitsfront, or Labor Front, which superseded the trades-unions in March, 1933, is reliably stated to have had, at the outbreak of the war, 33,000 full-time officials and more than 1,200,000 partially employed. Its 1938 budget was nearly 500,000,000 marks ($20,000,000 at $1=2.50 RM).

These are but a few outstanding items of bureaucracy and expenditure in the Party and administrations. They illustrate enormous expenditures for which in the majority of cases there is little compensating benefit, either to the nation in general, or to the individual members of the organization concerned. The fact that the Government has not published budget figures since 1934, and that those for the various party organizations require more careful sifting than the ordinary man is likely to give to them, enables this colossal machine to roll on undisturbed.

'News' for the Front



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Papers for Red Soldiers

One of the first pictures to come from the Russian side of the war is this one released by the Moscow Censorship Bureau. The Russian caption says: "All units of the Communications Service of the Red Army bring newspapers and mail to the front every day. An airplane is being loaded here for its daily flight." But the censor didn't mention that the Russian papers suppress practically all news of the war with Finland.

Where War Is Not News

The news is . . . just no news, for Russia's newspaper readers, looking for details of the campaign in Finland.

No news may still be "good news" in some countries. Under wartime censorship, no news may mean bad news. But in Russia, both kinds are deliberately withheld in the Government-controlled press.

For instead of long descriptive stories of engagements and comments on strategy, which might appear in the press of other countries, Russia's newspapers generally carry only the briefest army communiqués.

News for Russians

Instead of the usual stories of heroism in wartime service, the Russian reader gets perhaps an account of a Stakhanovite worker who has excelled in some sort of manufacturing process back home.

A typical example of this lack of war news in the Russian press was recounted by Walter Duranty, writing in the New York Times, recently. When Russian troops were apparently poised for an important thrust at Finnish resistance which Russian leaders hoped would break through successfully, Mr. Duranty states that Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party, on March 2 carried only the shortest of communiqués from the Leningrad command. This was given an inconspicuous position at the bottom of the first page, in a space usually reserved for "fillers."

Politics and Economics

The "lead" position of the paper on the front page was filled with an editorial entitled "Politics and Economics are Indivisible."

News of electoral campaigns in former Polish Ukraine and White Russia, a photograph of a Buriat-Mongolian combine and driver, roads in central Asia, women workers on a Ukrainian railway, and a new process of hydraulic mining, completed the "news" on the first page.

Page two of Pravda for the same day contained articles on labor discipline, younger Soviet actors, agricultural fertilizers, and Communist party information.

Other News Report

Salt deposits in the Sea of Azov, together with the discovery of an artificial albuminous sausage casing in Leningrad were highlights of news on page three. Page four, Mr. Duranty states, contains two columns of a statistical table of tractor repairs throughout the Soviet Union. The rest of the page is devoted to a picture of decorated workers of the Tashkent Cotton Institute, and two articles about preparations for spring sowing.

A survey of the British Intelligence Service features page five, while the last page consists largely of miscellaneous sports, book reports, and brief financial news, Mr. Duranty states.

Cobblers Look Up

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — Shoetricians. That's what Texas shoe repairmen call themselves now. They adopted the name Texas-Southwestern Association of Shoetricians.

Ship Shortage Cuts Canada's Lumber Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Canada's lumber industry is stated to be facing serious curtailment in operations as a result of world shipping conditions. Unless more ships are quickly freed from Atlantic trade routes to carry lumber from British Columbia to Britain, many lumber mills in this Province will be compelled to close and logging camps will be idle, it is said.

Figures released by the lumber industry show that while Britain bought 400,000,000 feet of lumber here last autumn and expected to ship it by the end of February, less than half the total quantity has moved out of British Columbia. The lumber industry arranged for the shipment of lumber by rail to Atlantic ports and for this purpose persuaded the Canadian railways to grant special rates on the business. But all the lumber that can move by rail will not immediately affect the present accumulation in British Columbia, it is stated.

It will be June before present British lumber purchases have left British Columbia, leaders of the industry state. If more ships could be spared for this movement, transportation could be speeded up, but at the moment no arrangements for extra shipping have been made so far as the industry knows.

Thus British Columbia faces a curtailment in its main industry and an increase in unemployment, unless new war activities like shipbuilding employ men made idle by the closing of mills and logging camps during the first half of the year.

Greece Calls Reserves

ATHENS (AP)—Eight classes of Greek Army Reserve Officers were called to the colors March 10 for "periodic training" with the First Army Corps.

Allied-Turkish Plans Point to Russia

ANKARA, March 11 (AP)—The creation of a great Allied air force in the Near East is being mapped by Turkish, British, and French air chiefs in a five-day conference.

Informed sources said the plans included close co-ordination of the three air forces, and the use of Turkish bases by British and French air fleets in the event of war in the Near East.

An air attack on the Caucasus oilfields is regarded as certain if Russia becomes involved in a Near Eastern war.

Intensive construction of new air bases in Turkey was expected to follow the conferences.

Participating in the discussions were Air Marshal Sir William G. S. Mitchell, commander of the British flying forces in the Near East, General Jaunneaud, French air commander for the eastern Mediterranean, and General Kilsikh, head of the Turkish Air Force.

Many British and French instructors have arrived recently to train Turkish pilots. The Turkish Air Force now is estimated to have only 300 planes, but American, British, and French craft are reported on the way.

With the Turkish air strength expected to be more than doubled in the coming year and with big increases also planned for the British-French Near East forces, the Allies' Near Eastern strength would be boosted to possibly between 2,000 and 3,000 planes.

Refugees Hopeful

GENEVA, March 11 (AP)—The refugee anti-Soviet "Governments" of the three trans-Caucasian states of Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia are becoming increasingly confident that Great Britain and France, by striking at the rich Russian oil fields and manganese deposits there, will "free" their homelands.

For almost 20 years, absentee national "Governments" have been maintained by Georgian, Azerbaijan, and Armenian refugees, and now they feel their days of waiting are few, that with Allied assistance they will seize the regions now grouped in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as autonomous states.

Held "Rebirth" Meeting

Kana Chavichvily, a Georgian delegate at Geneva since 1921, said today that the Georgian Nationalist Government held a secret "rebirth" meeting in Paris last Thursday. Elected "Premier" was Euythyme Takaichvili, former Vice-President of the Georgian Constituent Assembly, who said:

"We have reason to believe that we may soon get Allied support."

The leaders of the exiled Governments say they believe the developments of the European war soon will force Great Britain and France into action against Russia. In that event, it is their belief that the first easy action for nearly 600,000 Allied troops already in the Near East would be Georgia's manganese mines, Armenia's rich industrial areas and Azerbaijan's oil fields between the Black and Caspian Seas on the frontier of Turkey—a non-belligerent ally of Britain and France.

Hope for Part In War

The League of Nations and many governments recognized the Soviet administration of the three States only when Russia entered the League. Now that Russia has been expelled for her invasion of Finland, the trans-Caucasian refugees have high hopes that they will play a part in the war.

They say they have several thousand men recognizing their absentee authority now serving in Gen. Maxine Weygand's French Army in the Near East.

The Armenian and Azerbaijan nationalists have been as active as the Georgians. Gen. Archague Torcom, who toured the United States to plead Armenian independence after the World War, is now absent from Geneva "on a mission" to Italy.

Azerbaijan delegates sat in the "rebirth" meeting of the Georgians last week and applauded the Georgian proposal for "a trans-Caucasus union."

Turks Study Plan For General Draft

By the Associated Press

Ankara, March 11

Turkey's Supreme Defense Council met today to study new regulations for compulsory military service for all Turkish citizens from the ages of 15 to 65, inclusive, in the event of a national emergency.

The regulations make no exception for women, but assign them to duties behind the lines.

French Rations

PARIS, March 11 (AP)—A decree published in the Official Journal sets April 3 as the date for a nation-wide French census preparatory to the issuance of ration cards for food. Meat now is rationed in France by bans on its purchase on certain days.

British Hold 257 Fighters And 1,271 Nazi Sailors

LONDON (AP)—Sir Victor Warrender, Financial Secretary to the War Office, told a questioner in the House of Commons March 11 that the number of combatant prisoners of war held by Britain on March 8 was 257 and the number of merchant seamen 1,271.

Indian Princes Thanked

NEW DELHI (AP)—Amid jeweled splendor and Victorian pomp, the Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, on March 11 addressed the Chamber of Princes, conveying Great Britain's appreciation of wartime aid from the native rulers.

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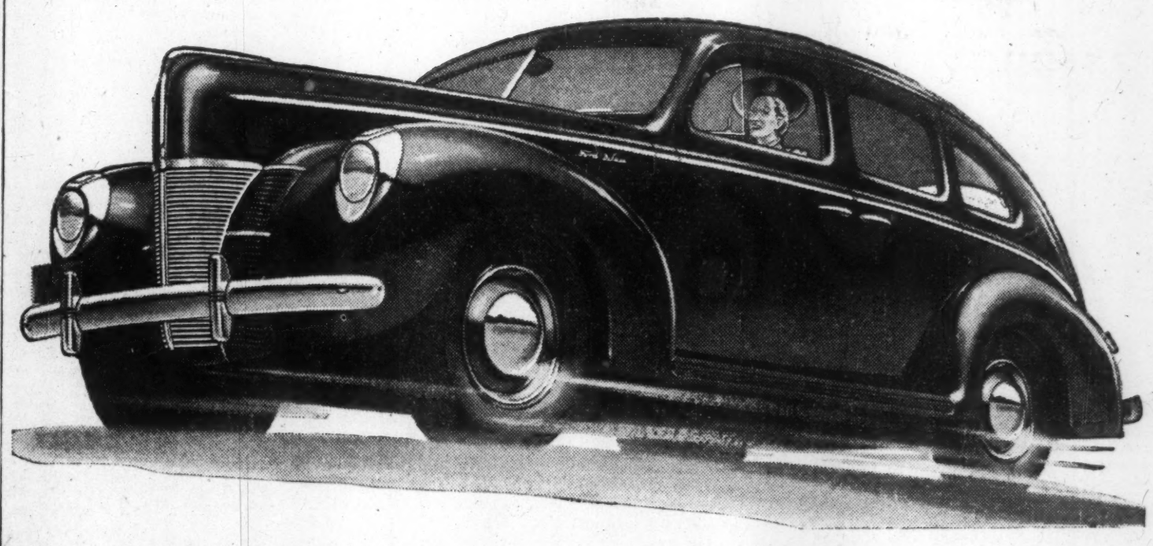

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STEP UP TO THE V·8 CLASS

First All-Woman Rallies To Liven Coming Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—The first nation-wide all-woman political rallies will be held this year.

The Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee today announced a "national institute of government," for precinct workers and county leaders, to be held here May 2, 3 and 4, with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and six members of the Cabinet topping the list of speakers.

Republicans have laid plans for the first nation-wide convention of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs to be held in August or September, at a city yet to be selected. The Republican women expect to have the Republican presidential nominee as their chief speaker.

The two gatherings will serve to bring hundreds of thousands of women of both parties actively into the 1940 campaign.

The Democratic program, announced by Mrs. Thomas F. McAllister, Women's Division Director, will include forums on government and round tables on such subjects as "how to win votes and influence people," "planning radio programs," "effective precinct organizations," and "reaching the farm vote." There will be a training class for campaign speakers. Exhibits and moving pictures will portray New Deal accomplishments.

Members of the Cabinet scheduled for talks are Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, Postmaster General James A. Farley, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

Republican women have talked some of also holding their convention in the capital, but the place and time are yet to be set by the Federation's Executive Committee, headed by Mrs. James R. Arneill, Jr., of Denver, Colo.

The Republican Women's Federation founded in September, 1938 under the direction of Miss Marion Martin, assistant to John Hamilton, Republican Chairman, now has 600 member clubs, which will choose the delegates to the national meeting.

The Republican program, like that of the Democrats will be chiefly "educational."

Idaho Loses Its Seaport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lewiston, Idaho

The Steamer Lewiston, last tangible support for Lewiston's claim as Idaho's only seaport, has been "sold down the river," bringing to a close an era of navigation which began on the northwest's great inland waterways eight decades ago.

No more will Lewiston residents hear the shrill whistle of the Lewiston as, in former years, her stern wheel churned up the Snake River pushing a cargo of newly-reaped grain toward mills at this city's railhead. After 17 years of service on the Snake and Columbia Rivers, the 160-foot craft is going down them both for the last time to end her days as a tug in Portland Harbor.

The farewell voyage will be made when melting snows fill the Snake's channel with sufficient water to submerge the boulders of the river's many cascades.

Symbol of Past

The craft will be missed here as a friendly symbol of the past. Missing her most of all will be Capt. John E. Akins, veteran of 50 years on the two rivers, who commanded the Lewiston until his retirement two years ago. He will be at the helm when the vessel's nose is pointed downstream.

The first steamer Lewiston was constructed in 1894 and was used on the upper Snake River until 1922 when she was destroyed by fire while tied at the Lewiston docks.

The boat now carrying the name was launched at Portland on Dec. 8, 1923. Her boilers develop 600 horsepower and she has a cargo capacity of 300 tons. For years the Lewiston has been the only large boat left on the upper reaches of the Columbia-Snake waterway which provides Lewiston with an outlet to the sea. During those years she brought millions of bushels of grain from fields along the river and has transferred millions more from warehouses on the southern bank of the Snake's "big bend" to rail facilities on the northern shore.

Ships May Return

It may be that in time the big boats will return to Lewiston; that the Chamber of Commerce catch phrase, "Idaho's only seaport," again will be justified by a bustling waterfront. That is a goal of hundreds of shippers in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho who have been waging a fight in Congress for years to secure channel improvements so that travel to the sea will not be a hazardous venture to be undertaken only on the crest of the spring freshets.

Their program, however, calls for a series of dams between Umatilla, Ore., and Lewiston and the cost will run into millions.

Paul Jones

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Migrant Workers New Jersey Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 11—Formulation of a program dealing with problems arising from the influx of migrant agricultural workers into New Jersey for the harvest season each year has been begun by Garden State authorities here.

There are two migrant groups. One, averaging approximately 1,000 families a year, mostly of Italian extraction, coming to South Jersey from Philadelphia and vicinity; the other, composed largely of Negroes from the South, numbering between 3,000 to 4,000 a year, converges from the potato-growing counties early in July and remains until mid-September.

A conference this week called by C. George Kreuger, Deputy Commissioner of Labor, was attended by Arthur Mudd, State Relief Director; William H. Allen, Secretary of Agriculture; Maj. Charles H. Schoeffel, deputy superintendent of the State Police, and representatives of the State Department of Health, Education and Unemployment Compensation.

The discussion was general rather than specific and touched upon all phases of the program. Conditions viewed as calling for correction will be listed in a brief for consideration at a later conference.

Edsel Ford Backs Boy Drivers Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

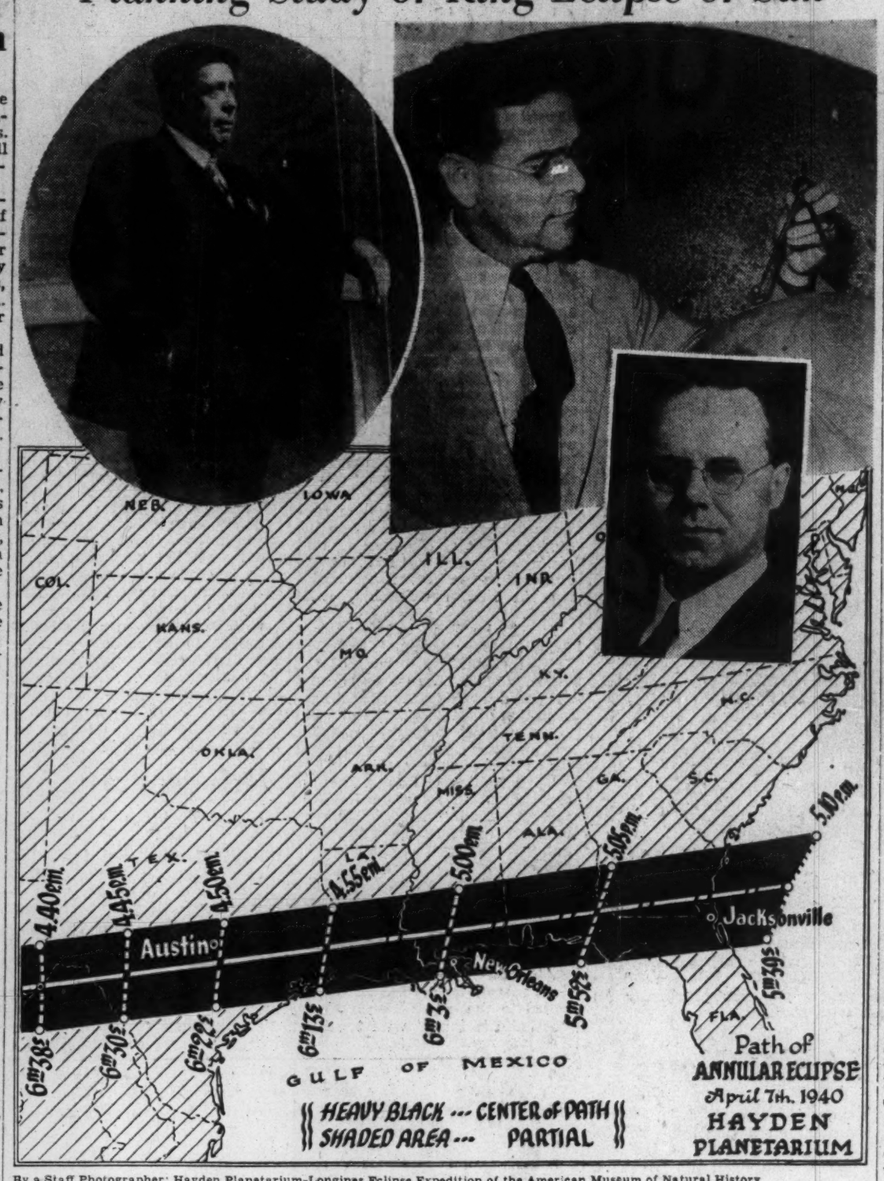
DEARBORN, Mich.—A nation-wide "Good Drivers' League" to promote safer driving by boys of high school age is announced by Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company.

"The organization will conduct contests to select the best boy drivers in each state and in the Nation, with scholarships to be awarded the winners," Mr. Ford said.

"More than 1,000,000 boys reach driving age each year," he explained, "and extensive organized efforts should be made to help them become good drivers. That is our purpose in forming the Ford Good Drivers' League. We want to help boys throughout the country, and at the same time to emphasize and make more valuable all other good driving movements."

Mr. Ford said the formation of the League grew out of a small program the company had conducted in recent months to show boys that it is smart to drive safely.

Planning Study of Ring Eclipse of Sun



By a Staff Photographer; Hayden Planetarium-Longines Eclipse Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History

Astronomers and Pathway of Phenomena

Upper, left to right—Dr. Joachin Gallo of the Mexican National Observatory; Prof. William H. Bartow, Jr., Executive Curator of Hayden Planetarium; Dr. Otto J. Struve, Director of McDonald and Yerkes Observatories. Below—Path of the eclipse.

Sun and Moon to Join in 'Ring Ceremony'

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Three expeditions to cover the annular eclipse of the sun over northern Mexico and the Gulf States on April 7 are being planned, one by the Mexican National Observatory, a second by McDonald Observatory and a third by Hayden Planetarium of New York. An annular eclipse is known to astronomers as the sun and moon's "ring ceremony," in which the moon's disk does not wholly hide the sun but allows a thin "ring" of the sun's surface to show.

Dr. Otto Struve, Director of McDonald and Yerkes Observatories discloses that an attempt will be made to complete the first infra-red radiation measurements on such an eclipse. One observatory party will travel to the Big Bend area of Texas where observations will be made. Another will work at the observatory.

Across the Rio Grande in the Mexican state of Chihuahua, Dr. Joaquin Gallo will head an expedition from Observatorio Astronomico Nacional, of Tacubaya, D. F., Mexico.

This eclipse will be visible in all parts of the United States. But only over the Gulf States and Northern Mexico will the small dark disk of the moon be superimposed in such a way that the rim of the sun appears as a complete circle around the moon. Dr. Struve asserts "it is very important to make infra-red radiation measurements in order to interpret the kind of matter which makes up the outer part of the sun's atmosphere."

Portable Equipment

McDonald Observatory's portable equipment for making these radiation measurements consists of a thermocouple mounted behind the focus of a small reflecting telescope so that the image from the telescope passes through filters removing all but the infra-red radiation of very short wavelength. (about three microns, a micron being one thousandth of a millimeter.)

This apparatus has two small strips of two metals which expand in different amounts when subjected to heat. Under infra-red radiation, the greater expansion of one strip, when the two are bonded together, causes a slight bending. This generates an electric current which can be recorded and measured to determine exactly how much radiation is received.

The "ring" eclipse permits astronomers to measure such radiation at the edge, or "limb" of the sun's disk, because the disk of the moon eliminates the stronger radiation from the center of the sun. Under normal conditions, this mingles with the radiation at the rim. At the climax of the show, the moon will cover 93 per cent of the sun's diameter.

From these studies Dr. Struve hopes to solve the difficult astrophysical problem of "darkening at the limb of the sun," by which is meant the phenomenon which makes it appear that the sun is much brighter at the center than near the rim. Only during a partial or annular eclipse can the necessary measurements be accomplished.

Television Apparatus

At McDonald Observatory, where the magnitude of the eclipse will be 92 per cent, 1 per cent less than maximum because the observatory is 50 miles from the center of the eclipse's path, television apparatus, developed by Dr. A. M. Skellet of Bell Telephone Laboratories, will be used to record the solar corona. This was designed to record the small additional amount of light emitted by the corona when seen against the normal blue sky of daylight.

Using red filters the astronomers hope to observe and photograph the prominences, long streamers of solar flame reaching out far beyond the sun's surface. Bailey's beads, prominences and the mountains at the edge of the moon will all be photographed with equipment of moderate size, however good spectrographic equipment will be needed to photograph the flash spectrum, visible at the edge of the sun.

Meanwhile, the Hayden Planetarium-Longines Eclipse Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History will go to some point on the Georgia coast, slightly north of the boundary between Florida and Georgia. Prof. William H. Barton, Jr., will be the leader. "Almost 2,000,000 people living along the path of the eclipse," he said, can see this spectacle, the like of which will not occur again in the United States for a half century. It is the first ring eclipse covering such a long path in the United States since 1865. The next of this kind over the United States is due may 10, 1994.

The difference between a ring eclipse and a total eclipse is that in the former the entire surface of the sun is not covered by the moon as it is in a total black-out. But since all the middle light of the sun is cut off, there will be a pronounced twilight effect and the atmosphere will have a peculiar transparency, perhaps tinted an eerie, greenish yellow. At New York and over Latitude 40 across the country the partial eclipse will cover at least 65 per cent of the sun.

Hayden Planetarium with the co-operation of the Longines-Wittnauer Watch Company, plans to make lapse time motion pictures of the eclipse because of the general educational value of such an eclipse in amateur and classroom astronomy. Still pictures also will be made. Professor Barton likewise emphasizes the opportunity for studies of solar radiation, a subject increasingly more important, he says, as long-range weather forecasting develops.

"One unusual feature of this eclipse," he observes, "is that we see it in America the day before it starts. The reason for this paradoxical statement is that the eclipse begins west of the International Date Line in mid-Pacific which marks the line between today to the east and tomorrow on the west.

Economy and Farm Blocs Collide Head On in Senate

Continued from Page 1

antagonistic spending drive of the Senate. Over the week end this clash occurred.

On Saturday the Senate Appropriations Committee approved an annual farm bill carrying $922,864,668 benefits and $100,000,000 in loans. All in all, the Senate group added $309,793,584 in benefits to the bill approved by the House, though offsetting this somewhat by cuts of $100,000,000 or more which Senators said could best be described as "bookkeeping changes." Thus the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would provide $100,825,000 of the money to pay benefits, resulting in a direct increase of only $209,000,000. But wherever the money is to come from it is the Committee's purpose to have it all spent, including $212,000,000 for parity payments to the several million farmers who benefit from the Wallace crop control plans.

Two New England Republicans on the Senate Committee, Frederick Hale of Maine and Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, voted to cut the parity payment item in half, but they were the only favorable votes. Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, the veteran Chairman, who is usually in the forefront of the drive for economy, and 14 other Senators, including two Republicans, shouted, "No."

The Senate is expected to follow its Committee and approve the $309,000,000 farm-benefit increases. The question then becomes whether the economy bloc in the House will stand fast. The increased farm benefits will wipe out all the $300,000,000 or so of economies thus for painfully eked out by whittling down expenditures on various appropriation bills as they have passed through Congress.

Already Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader of the Senate, is speaking of new taxes to raise the difference. President Roosevelt recommended $460,000,000 of new taxes in submitting his budget, but Congressmen have been reluctant to make such appropriations. President Roosevelt's past attitude has always been that if parity payments are voted, Congress should provide the wherewithal. Up till now Congress has failed to do this.

Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, floor manager for the proposed increases, says there is no need to worry about the increased taxes or higher debt limitation. The parity payments just approved in Committee, he says, "won't be made to farmers until the fall of 1941, and Congress will be in session again before that."

Senator O'Mahoney today linked the farm vote with his tax proposal, asserting that the agricultural problems and unemployment were linked together. His bill, he said, proposed to "bring about an alignment of men with machines to conquer depression. He added in part:

"Congress has long believed," he continued, "that the maintenance of the family is so important to society that the head of every household is granted an exemption from the payment of income tax upon a substantial portion of his income; an exemption which is amplified by the number of his children under 18 years old.

U. S. Charges Monopoly In Hardboards

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—The Department of Justice filed suit today against the Masonite Corporation and nine other companies, charging they had monopolized the trade in hardboard, a composition board used in interior construction work.

Attorney General Jackson who announced in Washington yesterday that the suit would be brought, described the action as a test of the "validity of the use of patent privileges to circumvent the anti-trust laws."

Hardboard, he said, is produced under patents held by the Masonite Corporation which manufactures 96.5 per cent of the annual production of more than 200,000,000 square feet of the boards made from wood or vegetable fiber.

The Corporation's product, he said, was sold under agency contracts which permit Masonite to fix prices. These other companies, he declared, "are potential competitors in the manufacture of hardboard."

Ben Alexander, President of Masonite, defended agency contracts in a statement today and said such contracts "have been recognized by the common law for more than 200 years and their legality has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, notably in the Westinghouse and General Electric cases."

"It is obvious," Mr. Alexander said, "that the Department of Justice is trying to find out whether the Supreme Court will now reverse itself. If it does, we shall, of course, abide by its decision, but we have to run our businesses on the basis of what the courts have said the law is, and not on any guess as to how its interpretation might possibly be changed. . . .

"When our product, a hard pressed board made of wood that otherwise would be wasted, was invented by W. H. Mason, an associate of the late Thomas A. Edison, we could have kept the entire business to ourselves. We did not do that, but permitted other companies through agency contracts to market it or, if they chose to do so, to manufacture the product themselves. They chose the agency system which enabled them to sell hardboards to the public at lower prices."

Mr. Alexander said that if the Corporation were required to eliminate agency contracts it would either have to license other companies to manufacture hard boards, or try to produce and sell all the board itself. In either case the cost to the public would be increased, he said.

Mr. Jackson, speaking of the agency contracts said "no case has yet been presented to the courts which definitely establishes the illegality of such arrangements.

N. Y. Young Men Give Civic Award To State Official

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—The New York Young Men's Board of Trade "distinguished key award" for outstanding civic service during 1939, has been awarded to Lieut.-Gov. Charles Poletti, it was announced today. Mr. Poletti was unanimously selected by a committee of which Richard Kulze was Chairman.

"In selecting Lieutenant-Governor Poletti for the award," Mr. Kulze said, "the Committee took into account his services as Counsel to the Governor, Justice of the Supreme Court, delegate-at-large to the Constitutional convention, Lieutenant-Governor and as Acting Governor—all of which occurred before he was 36 years of age.

"Lieutenant-Governor Poletti's further notable contributions to public service as Chairman of the Governor's Conference on Crime, the Criminal Aid Society in 1935, as a member of the State Board of Welfare and as Chairman of the New York State Constitutional Conventional Committee during the same period were also given great weight by the Committee."

Past recipients of the award include Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick of New York City; District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, Lou Gehrig, William R. White and Winthrop Rockefeller.

The award is made annually under the auspices of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, which has a membership of 250,000 young executives throughout the Country.

Solving of Postwar Trade Problems Placed First by Peace Spokesman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—The attention of world thinkers should be turned to postwar problems, especially economics, to find a solid foundation for the peace that will follow the present war, according to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in his report to trustees today.

"Should the war end by reason of an economic collapse, the opportunity for a wise and constructive international economic policy may be far greater than it has ever been before," Dr. Butler said in his report, which also gave a résumé of the work done by the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Endowment. "The principles and ideals which the leaders of opinion in the United States have been urging for 40 years and which the Congress of the United States and both the chief political parties have supported time and time again in their formal declarations—but not, unhappily, by their acts—are those to which the world must turn if there is to be an economic prosperity which will lead to peace and if there is to be a peace which will rest upon economic prosperity and national contentment.

"The call to the people of the United States for leadership is insistent and imperative. They and they alone will be seen to be in a position to guide the thought of the world toward those constructive policies of international co-operation and into national effort which are the one alternative to chaos and disaster."

Dr. Butler held that the time had passed "for the discussion of so-called national problems."

In discussing the work of the Endowment's Institute of Pacific Relations, he declared the Institute held that "if the scholars of many nations regarded not each other, but unsolved problems, as their real enemy, the scholars of the world could join in the common task of reconstructing human society."

Merit System Proves Wanted For Success of Welfare Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—Inadequate appropriations, preferences, accorded to veterans and other special groups, exemption of too many positions from the merit system, and residential restrictions, are the little foxes that are spoiling the grapes of civil service reform, says Alice Campbell Klein, reporting to the Russell Sage Fundation. Expansion of governmental agencies, she explains, makes an efficient civil service necessary, though executive orders by President Roosevelt have failed to increase adequately the number of Federal employees operating under the merit system.

In her view, passage of laws favoring pressure groups has seriously impaired efficiency, three-fourths of the civil service systems throughout the United States being affected by veteran preference laws, for example, which vary all the way from giving veterans a preference in the case of tie examination scores to a waiving of examinations altogether. As for residential restrictions, they are found to handicap administration, especially in the field of public welfare, on account of the shortage of trained workers in some localities. They also prevent the ready transfer of good administrators to larger jobs in other jurisdictions.

Politicians, Mrs. Klein notes, sometimes invalidate existing civil service laws by failing to appropriate money for their administration, by deliberately disregarding the rules, or by considering the financial needs of applicants along with their abilities. She finds further that the range of pay for "sub-professional" professions below the $2,000 level under the merit system is more liberal than is the pay for similar jobs in private industry. In the professional and scientific service, the pay scale compares favorably with average pay outside the Government below the $3,800 level, but salaries paid by private concerns to major executives exceed those paid by the Federal Government for similar positions by from 100 to 500 per cent.

Goals for Federal, State and local Governments are suggested in the report, as follows:

1. Enactment of civil service legislation and extension of civil service coverage to all non-policy-determining units.
2. Vigilant protection of civil service legislation, and administration against encroachments and exemptions which would hamper the system.
3. Attainment of civil service administration that will promote sound public policy and ensure highest level of performance.

Salvation Army Celebrates Landing in U. S. 60 Years Ago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—Sixty years of "Onward Christian Soldier" endeavors have been rounded out by the Salvation Army with the re-enactment at the Battery here of that brave landing in a cold wind on March 10, 1880, of Commissioner George S. Railton and seven "Hallelujah Lassies" from the ship Australia, the first Salvation Army contingent to reach the United States.

A short-wave half-hour broadcast from Britain and other ceremonies in New York and principal cities throughout the United States marked the week-end observance of the Army's Diamond Jubilee anniversary. These concluded as more than a thousand Army volunteers pressed ahead today in their current campaign to raise a $373,000 annual fund.

Fifteen army bandsmen and five singers, hats off before the wreath-decked plaque at Battery Park where the Salvation lassies first set foot on American soil, sang and played the same hymn sung by Railton's Corps in 1880, now No. 108 in the Army's Red Hymn Book. After brass instruments, tambourines and voices had set the scene, a prayer by veteran Sergeant Major Mary Nicholson continued the observances.

Congratulatory messages from prominent persons, including President Roosevelt, Herbert Hoover, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, and Alfred E. Smith were received.

Speakers at the Battery Park ceremony and other gatherings recalled how the first small "expeditionary force" had grown into an organization of 42,000 officers and workers, represented in every State; how the International Salvation Army is now established in 97 countries and colonies; how 104 languages are used to tell its message, and how its religious institutions number 17,816 and its social agencies, 1,684.

In Finland today, 400 officers are devoting their full time to caring for 75,000 non-combatants in 90 relief centers.

President Roosevelt, in sending greetings, declared in part:

"Great as have been the Army's contributions to human betterment through its manifold activities, I like to think that perhaps we owe our greatest debt to General William Booth for his pioneer work in arousing his contemporaries to a sense of social consciousness and social responsibility."

N. Y. City Goes to Legislature For Unified Transit Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11—Six bills to give New York City wide control over transit lines following unification will be submitted in both houses of the Legislature tonight. Abbot Low Moffat (R.), of New York City, will enter the measures on the Assembly docket, and Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R.), of New York City, will submit them to the Senate.

The most important of these measures—all sponsored by the La Guardia Fusion Majority—is one which would give the Board of Estimate complete control over the rate of fare to be charged on city subway systems after unification of the Interborough Rapid Transit and the Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Lines. The bill declares the Board of Estimate "is empowered to fix and adjust from time to time the rate of fare to be charged." It would also extend for two years the time in which a 5-cent fare may be charged.

Although the city has indicated no changes would be made in the 5-cent fare for some time, the time may come when a fare increase may be deemed preferable to imposition of nuisance taxes necessary to support the transit lines.

A second bill would give to the Board of Transportation control over operating plans for the unified system. This would hand much of the administrative power over the unified lines from the Board of Estimate over to the transport body and thus remove transit control from the arena of possible political juggling.

A third bill would wipe out any doubts about the inclusion of trolley and motor bus lines in unified transit plans by substituting the words "transit facilities" for "rapid transit lines" in several sections of the law.

The right of supervision of contracts between the city and private operators would be granted to the Board of Transportantion by the fourth measure, which is deemed necessary because some of the contract obligations of private companies will remain alive, even after unification.

Elimination of requirements that a certificate of convenience and necessity be obtained from the Transit Commission before a new transit route is laid out is proposed in a fifth bill.

The final measure would give the Transport Board power to suspend any employee charged with dereliction in duty pending disposition of such charges.

It is probable that the Wicks Transit Act, sponsored by the Transit Commission, which would continue the right of the Commission to regulate transit operation after unification, will be held up pending legislative study of the La Guardia sponsored measures.

Census Man Polite —Cobbler Tells All

KENOSHA, Wis., March 9 (AP)—James Rosselli, 250-pound cobbler whose differences with a census taker resulted in his arrest on Federal charges, and was cleared today of all Federal charges lodged against him, has answered census questions.

Mr. Rosselli announced that he was interrogated in his Harvard, Ill., shoe repair shop by Donald M. Farris, of Racine, Census Area Director. The cobbler described the meeting with Mr. Farris as a success, adding that Mr. Farris "is a gentleman."

The warrant accused Mr. Rosselli of failing to give complete answers to questions put by John W. Girman, Kenosha census enumerator. Mr. Girman complained that Mr. Rosselli shoved him from his shop. Mr. Rosselli declared that Mr. Girman was officious.

Census Writ Asked

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Lewis C. Warden, Columbus attorney, has asked the Federal District Court to enjoin the Director of the Census from asking 24 questions which he contended are objectionable.

Mr. Warden said the questions violated the Federal Constitution by invading his rights of privacy, depriving him of liberty without due process of law, and invading the powers reserved to the people.

The action, which asked a permanent injunction, was filed in behalf of himself "and all citizens of the United States."

Fund Aids Pursuit Of Arts in Wartime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The recent gift of £25,000 by the Pilgrim Trust for the encouragement of music and the arts in wartime was a happy reminder to the public that this great benefaction would continue to make its contribution to "the preservation of the national heritage" in the present abnormal times.

This Trust has been working almost by stealth since its establishment a decade ago. True to the ideals of its founder it has acted on the conviction that the most effective giving is that which is done quietly, in such a way that the right hand does not know what the left is doing.

The foundation of this Trust came about in quite a simple way. Mr. Edward S. Harkness, the American philanthropist, while on a visit to this country in 1930, discussed with a few British leaders how best he could help Britain carry through some of those cultural and social schemes which had had to be abandoned because of the World War. He explained that he as a private individual wished to deal with individuals, not with governments. His personal gift of £2,000,000 was the financial foundation of a scheme which was embodied in a deed, "signed, sealed and delivered" on Sept. 5, 1930. When Mr. Harkness refused to allow the institution to bear his own name the British Committee did the next best thing and decided that it should be called the Pilgrim Trust, as a reminder of the founder's associations with New England.

Noted Landmarks Restored

The Trust makes no grants directly to individuals, but only to organizations. Its work in prewar days extended to the furtherance of social service schemes, the support of work for the preservation and restoration of native British culture, whether in building, landscape, or archive.

Lincoln Cathedral and Durham Castle are among the fine ancient monuments of British architecture which its financial grants have helped to restore. Throughout the country there are many old churches and archives which owe their continued existence to the Trust, while organizations such as the National Trust, and the Oxford and Cambridge Trust, have all benefited from its funds.

In the realm of social service, the Pilgrim Trust has aided many of the schemes for providing work in the distressed areas like South Wales and Tyneside. Only recently it also made a grant of £1,000 toward the Welsh National Pavilion.

Cultural Activities Extended

The Trust has chosen three kinds of "cultural activity" upon which to concentrate its financial aid at the present juncture of the war. They are music, drama, and pictorial art. The gift of £25,000 already mentioned has been made to the Committee for Encouragement of Music and the Arts in Wartime. The Board of Education is the recipient and the money will be administered through a committee of four members.

Its field of operations is outside London, in the small towns and rural districts which have not easy access to the benefits of culture, though the London Philharmonic and Symphony Orchestra societies will also benefit. In the main, local drama groups and rural orchestras will receive most help. Music activities will be under the direction of Sir George Dyson, President of the National Federation of Musical Societies, and drama, under that of Mr. Lawrence Du Garde Peach, who has had long and valuable experience in this field. Through the aid of traveling picture exhibitions it is expected to provide the rural districts with art treasures which will give the maximum of stimulus at a minimum of cost.

Pictorial Record Planned

As a means of enabling the people's thought and feeling to be revealed in the arts and the artist to serve his country through his art, a scheme is being worked out to commission artists to make a pictorial record of outstanding buildings and landscapes which will either disappear or be changed during the next few years. This scheme which will carry the title, "The Changing Face of England," and is expected to employ about 25 artists at the outset. The pictures which are painted will not be sold, but put on exhibition.

Through its great work the Trust hopes to aid the national heritage, on its cultural side, through supporting all efforts to develop the character and virtues of its people, and, on the material side, through the preservation of its priceless possessions in natural beauty and historic treasures.

The Pilgrim Trust has also made grants to aid those directly participating in the war, having financed the erection of two army huts in Scotland, the one in the east and the other in the west, and one hut for the Y. M. C. A., and another for the Y. W. C. A.

During its short career, the Trust has already made grants of more than £1,000,000 out of income, and the work of the "greathearted descendant of the doughty Covenanters of Galloway" is yet another bond between the English-speaking peoples across the Atlantic Ocean.

Peoples in Wars 55 P. C. of World

By the Associated Press

Approximately 55 per cent of the estimated world population of 2,126,520,000 is now at war, declared or undeclared.

Countries engaged in hostilities are the British Empire, French Empire, Germany, Soviet Russia, Finland, Poland, China, and the Japanese Empire—a total population of 1,382,874,000.

Rise in Pay Is Asked For N. Y. Libraries

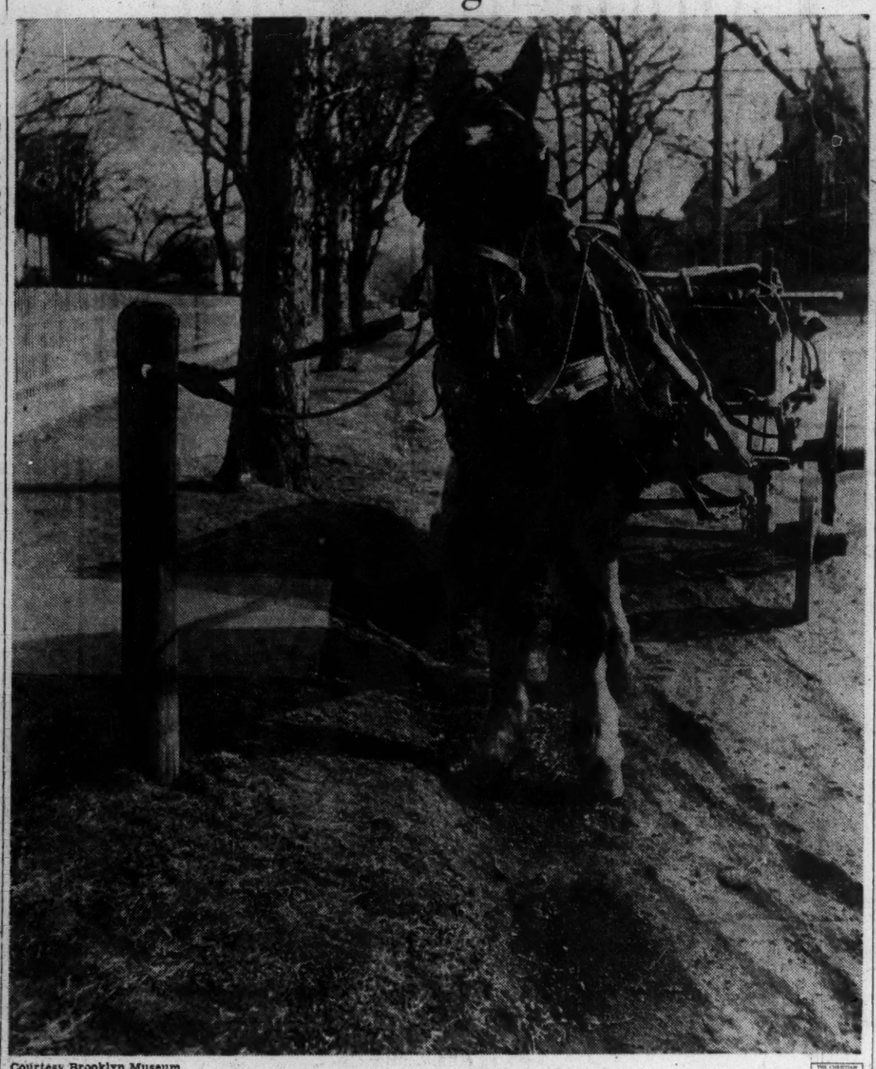
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—A plea for readjustment of salaries of New York City's public library employees, "who are paid less than workers in other public services, although required to spend more time and money fitting themselves for their work," was made by Dr. Roscoe C. E. Brown, President of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library, in his annual report to Mayor La Guardia and the Board of Estimate today.

"We fully realize the financial difficulties of the city, but we cannot too strongly urge upon the municipal authorities the claims of the library workers," he said.

Mr. Brown recalled that there had been no general salary adjustment for library employees for more than 10 years, and that they were not protected by any provision for yearly automatic salary raises.

'Hitching Post'



Courtesy Brooklyn Museum

Picture by Dan Klugherz at 50th Yearly Exhibition of Photography

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—Signalizing a half century of activity in photography, the fiftieth annual exhibition of members' work was opened at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences March 4, under the sponsorship of the Department of Photography.

First prize in the membership group went to Harold G. Swahn for his three photographs entitled "Prospect Park Lake in Winter," "Brooklyn Botanic Gardens," and "Coney Island in Spring."

Second went to Walter E. Owen's "Traffic," "Victorian Houses," and "Coney Island Creek."

First prize in the nonmembership group went to Dan Klugherz for his "Hitching Post," "Parking Place," and "Landing Field."

Second prize went to Julio Russo for his "City Beyond," "Sunset Over Sheepshead Bay," and "Mid-afternoon, Sheepshead Bay."

Third prize went to James L. Davidson, Jr., for his "Home," "Supreme Court," and "Trade."

The exhibition will be open to the public through Sunday, March 31. The exhibition also includes 15 prize-winning prints selected in a recent competition of American work.

Both Sides Woo Rome as Axis Wobbles

Continued from Page 1

time ago and were broken off last month.

So much for more buoyant outward aspects of the Italian foreign situation, as manifested in the "cordial discussions" between Herr von Ribbentrop, Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano yesterday, and by the jubilant Italian press reports on the release of the 13 colliers.

Beneath the surface, however, lay more uncertain developments of a sort that the Italian Government prides itself on facing realistically.

First, it is recognized here that successful mediation by the Allies in the war in Finland might draw Germany into commitments under less favorable conditions on Scandinavian terrain, an eventuality which might not be unwelcome to Germany's southern partner. Nevertheless, events in Scandinavia, granted the determination of the Allies to hold the Scandinavian cause, might cause the war to break out elsewhere, with serious or immediate problems for the Italian Government.

British Gesture

Secondly, it is also recognized here that the release of the 13 colliers is chiefly a gesture. The question where Italy is to get its coal and how it is to pay has been left for subsequent negotiations. Another and more important question that has been left unsolved is the larger aspect of Anglo-Italian economic relations; namely how to find means of keeping Italy's freedom of trade—which would mean also the freedom to assist Germany in its blockade difficulties—without provoking the Allies to attempt to close the Mediterranean and to ration Italy.

These considerations are underlined in a number of developments. As Signor Mussolini and Herr von Ribbentrop conferred, it was made clear in the press, and otherwise unofficially, that Italy is opposed at present to any extension of the conflict and favors limiting it wherever possible. Thus an influential newspaper bluntly accuses the Allies of being war mongers by allegedly seeking to spread the war against Germany into Scandinavia. In this respect it follows the line taken by the German press.

Under a headline which reads: "London and Paris against the peace," Virginio Gayda, who is generally considered to reflect Signor Mussolini's views, writes that any forcible intervention by the Allies in Scandinavia would be a deliberate move to broaden the conflict.

Nevertheless it is realized frankly here that if the complex situation in the North has balked the Allies from drawing Germany out there, they might in time turn to a diversion on a Near East-Balkan front.

The Italian press is keeping a sharp watch for any sign of change in the still quiet Near East situation.

Italy Vulnerable?

Since any Allied maneuver in the Near East would require naval operations in the Mediterranean, which Italy has said it would regard as extremely serious, unusual interest attaches to a plain-spoken article by Signor Gayda on March 9 rebuking the military writer of the London Daily Sketch for the threatening nature of his article. Italy is represented in the article, Signor Gayda said, as the most vulnerable of European nations to sea and air attack, and hence at the military and economic mercy of the imperialist democracies. This delusion, Signor Gayda declared, has been amply refuted by many British military experts.

Any Mediterranean enemy, he said, would discover the force that would radiate from Italy and its bases, cutting the Mediterranean in half. Italy, instead of being shown to be vulnerable, would display extremely vigorous offense.

It is pointed out by neutral observers here that peace in Finland would liberate Russia for any expansive projects contemplated elsewhere and there is no disposition to deny that any extension of war into the Balkans would be considered a matter of supreme concern for Italy.

Need of Diplomacy

Should Germany or Russia contemplate measures to head off or counter any Turkish or Allied action in this arena in the months to come, such moves would require the most diplomatic presentation here if Germany is to include its two mutually repellent collaborators within one working agreement.

The Ribbentrop visit has served at least two significant purposes. It has helped to bring pressure to bear on London to keep the Italian trade routes open—in which both Italy and Germany are vitally interested. It has coincided with the Finnish negotiations, thus opening the question—what next in Europe?

The Italian press is hinting at prospects of a general settlement if the Finnish war can be ended. But these hints are received with only mild enthusiasm.

Visits Duce Again

ROME, March 11 (AP)—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany, fresh from talks with Pope Pius XII and King Victor Emmanuel, today had his second conference with Premier Mussolini in two days.

Before calling at Il Duce's Palazzo Venezia office, Herr von Ribbentrop talked for half an hour with Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano during a day of intense diplomatic activity.

No information was forthcoming from German or Vatican circles as to what was discussed between the Pope and the German Foreign Minister. The interview had been asked for by the German Embassy at the Vatican.

Although Herr von Ribbentrop gave the Nazi salute to high dignitaries of the Papal Court as he arrived at the Vatican, he refrained from doing so upon presentation to Pope Pius himself. Instead he made three profound bows.

Observers noted that the Vatican automobile in which Herr von Ribbentrop traveled to and from the papal audience did not fly any flags, although customarily on such occasions the car flies the flag of the visitor's country as well as the papal banner.

Swastika Criticized

It was recalled that the Pope's predecessor, Pius XI, criticized the appearance of the swastika in Rome as a "cross that is not the cross of Christ" when Chancellor Hitler visited Premier Mussolini in 1938.

The interview with the King, at the Quirinal Palace, which was unexpected, lasted only half an hour.

Further political conversations with Signor Mussolini were to follow later in a day of activity which observers found to indicate two things:

1. Herr Hitler is making a friendly gesture toward the Vatican.

2. He is seeking Italy's views on the possibility of an extension of the European war either by the British-French Allies or Germany.

The German diplomat arrived at the Vatican City at 10:50 a. m. and a few minutes later he was ushered into the presence of the Pontiff for a private audience.

Herr von Ribbentrop's appointment with Signor Mussolini, following the brief interview with him yesterday, was set for 5 p. m., after a preliminary conversation with Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Single Social Event

The only social event arranged for the visitor was a dinner to be given by Count Ciano at the Chess Club after which Herr von Ribbentrop was to entrain for Berlin.

Herr von Ribbentrop's interview with Signor Mussolini was also attended by Count Ciano and the German Ambassador Hans Georg von Mackenson.

The staff of 15 experts, which accompanied Herr von Ribbentrop was considered a sign that discussions would take place on German-Italian economic relations.

Two points which foreign observers regarded as likely to be considered were the possibility that Germany might supply more coal to Italy by rail to compensate for the British blockade of German sea exports and the possibility of Germany's diverting other of its export trade which also has been hampered by the blockade.

Interstate Trade Curbs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department has announced that hearings on Interstate Trade Barrier problems would be opened March 18 before the Monopoly Committee.

Allies Ready to Go to Finland's Aid

Continued from Page 1

gotiations with the Soviets, did the Finns ask the Allies—and fail to receive from them—a pledge of wholesale help, meaning in effect a dispatch of an expeditionary force?

No Formal Request

Although the facts in answer to this query are naturally difficult to obtain, such clues as can be found here indicate that while Finland may have sounded out the Foreign Office tentatively as to the prospects of massive aid, so far there has been no formal request for an expeditionary force.

Careful inquiries both in Paris and London indicate that the official Allied attitude can be summed up as follows:

1. Both the French and British governments, although they would, of course, welcome a genuine peace settlement leaving Finland's independence and neutrality truly intact, have felt from the first that the chances of such a settlement are extremely slight.

2. Assuming this to be the case, the Allies have become reluctant to see the Finns yield.

They were undoubtedly prepared to send greater material assistance—that is to say more airplanes, guns, and ammunition—than in the past two or three months. They were also willing to increase and speed up the departure of volunteers.

But they fully realized this would be inadequate.

3. The British and French both agree that to attempt to send support to the Finns by way of the Baltic—through the narrow straits between Finland and Sweden—would be strategically suicidal.

The only practical alternative is across Norway and Sweden, especially in the north where there is a direct railway connection with Finland.

Up to Swedes

4. Thus the fate of the Finns is alleged here to lie chiefly in the hands of the Swedes. So far the Swedes have maintained they would not allow organized forces to pass across their territory, and the Norwegians have followed this lead.

5. There is some reason to believe, however, that the ultimate decision of the Swedes and Norwegians on this point, if and when the Finns appeal formally to the Allies for military help, would depend on the size and extent of British and French intervention.

The Swedes, especially, take the view that to allow passage to a few thousand soldiers would merely expose them to German attack in the south without offering either assurance of victory to the Finns or adequate protection to Sweden itself. The question thus comes back to whether London is willing to risk transference of a major battlefield of the war to Scandinavia.

Final decisions concerning Finland, therefore, appear to be still in the balance.

'Peace' Offer in February

Meanwhile no small importance is attached to the fact that a spokesman for the British Foreign Office, has disclosed that Russia had suggested peace terms as early as Feb. 22.

The British, it was said, were approached by Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London.

The terms which he offered are not known. But Foreign Office circles say they would have left Finland "helpless and defenseless." For this reason the British Government refused to act as the intermediary, and Sweden became the go-between.

The terms were said to have included "cession of territory covering Lake Ladoga, Viborg, the islands in the Gulf of Finland now occupied by Soviet troops, the western half of the Rybachi Peninsula, and a long lease of Hangoe Island as a Russian naval base."

The Russian demands, London sources said, did not include cession by Finland of the Petsamo region in the far north.

Prominent Swede Involved

There is also some reason to believe that the peace move involved negotiations in which a Swedish industrialist, Axel Wenner Gren, reputedly played a part.

Significantly enough, Mr. Wenner Gren crossed the Atlantic on the Rex with Sumner Welles and was in Rome, Zurich, and Berlin at the same time as President Roosevelt's envoy, frequently traveling on the same trains.

It is known he attempted to enlist American support for the Finns through Mr. Welles. When this failed to bear fruit, he flew to Stockholm from Berlin after conferences with German leaders, immediately preceding the announcement of peace negotiations.

All Agencies Active

The fact appears to be that when the Russian success in the Karelian Isthmus made the Finns' position somewhat precarious, several different agencies, who favored peace, immediately seized the occasion to push their proposals.

Both Germans and Swedes simultaneously applied pressure at Helsingfors, and, to say the least, they pointed out the advantages of negotiations at this time. The result was the Finnish Government agreed to explore the possibilities in Moscow.

Appeal to Hitler?

BERLIN, March 11 (AP)—Pehr Evind Svinhufvud, former President of Finland, visited the Foreign Office today assumedly to inquire whether it would be opportune for Adolf Hitler to receive him.

There was no immediate disclosure whether he would see Herr Hitler.

The Finnish statesman was accompanied by Aarne Wuorimaa, Finnish Minister to Germany, and was received by Baron Ernst von Weiszäcker, State Secretary in the Foreign Office.

Finnish sources said Mr. Svinhufvud would not leave for Italy while Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was in Rome. He did not want to arrive there while Italian Premier Benito Mussolini was busy with the German Foreign Minister.

Chamber to Meet

PARIS, March 11 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies will consider tomorrow four separate demands for explanation of the Government's policy toward Finland and may decide on immediate and possibly secret debate.

Charles Magny, former French Minister to Finland, who has just returned to Paris, said in an interview this morning that "for the Finns a struggle to the utmost is the only situation compatible with their honor and their interest."

M. Magny's view apparently has been gaining support rapidly in France.

The War Council met during the morning at the Elysée Palace.

2,000 Volunteers

TORONTO, March 11 (AP)—Eighty men, vanguard of a proposed volunteer fighting force to be sent to Finland from Canada, began military training today in the basement of Toronto's Union Station.

They were the first to pass examinations for service with a force which Senator Arthur Meighen, chairman of the Finnish Aid Committee, last night said would number 2,000 in all.

The volunteers came from all over Canada.

The Committee has launched an appeal for $60,000 to send the men overseas.

The men, it was said, "are Ontario's immediate contribution. Later, hundreds more will be sent if funds can be raised."

No U. S. Plan

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today that Laurence Steinhardt, Ambassador to Moscow, had been seeking information from both Russian and Finnish sources, but added that no mediation move was involved.

The American Government, Mr. Hull said, is not engaged in any sense in mediation or intervention of any kind in the Russo-Finnish War.

The Secretary of State told his press conference that Mr. Steinhardt naturally sought to keep abreast of developments within his reach and conferred whenever he could with officials of any governments able to contribute information.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Cowboys Are Brave

By Carolyn Haywood
Illustrated by the Author

Teddy and Peter were sitting on the back porch of the Perkins house. They had played hard all day. Now dinner was over and each little boy had his penknife and a piece of wood. Peter was trying to teach Teddy how to whittle.

"You should see Granddaddy whittle," said Peter. "He can make the chips go anywhere he wants to. Granddaddy learned to whittle when he was a cowboy. He says all cowboys are good whittlers."

"Was your Granddaddy a cowboy?" said Teddy.

"Sure he was a cowboy," replied Peter. "He lived on a big ranch."

"You mean he was a real cowboy," said Teddy, "with whiskers on the sides of his pants?"

"Yes, and spurs on his boots and a hat that would hold a gallon of water," said Peter.

"It did!" gasped Teddy, his eyes as big as saucers.

"Yes," said Peter, "and there were coyotes near the ranch, too. Granddaddy says you could hear them howling at night."

"I'm going to be a cowboy when I grow up," said Teddy. "I wouldn't be afraid of the coyotes."

"Oh, you have to be awful tough and awful brave when you're a cowboy," said Peter, shaking his head.

A Cowboy at Breakfast

"I tell you what," said Teddy, "let's play we are cowboys."

"All right," said Peter, "let's."

The next morning, Teddy came down to breakfast with the fringe from an old automobile robe pinned to the sides of his overalls. Around his neck he wore one of the cook's brightly printed handkerchiefs.

"Look at Teddy," cried Babs, as Teddy came into the dining room.

"Howdy, pardner!" said Daddy. "How's the cowboy this morning?"

Teddy was pleased that Daddy knew that he was a cowboy without being told.

"Are you a cowboy?" asked Babs.

"Of course he is a cowboy," said Daddy. "You can tell by the spinach hanging on his trousers."

"I want to be a cowboy too," said Babs.

"You can't be a cowboy," said Teddy. "Girls can't be cowboys."

"But I don't look like a girl in my overalls," pleaded Babs.

"Well, there isn't any more fringe and you can't be a cowboy without whiskers on your pants."

"I could make believe I had whiskers on my pants," said Babs.

Gathering of Cowboys

"Well," replied Teddy, "I'll have to ask Peter when he comes."

It was time for Daddy to leave for the station. He kissed Mother and Babs good-by. Then he shook hands with Teddy. "So long, Pal," he said.

"So long," replied Teddy. Teddy was glad Daddy hadn't kissed him. He didn't think cowboys should be kissed.

Just then Peter galloped up to the side door. He was wearing one of Granddaddy's old felt hats. "Whoa!" cried Peter and he climbed off a make-believe horse.

"Howdy, pardner!" said Teddy, as he came out to greet Peter.

"See, Teddy!" cried Babs, "Peter hasn't any whiskers on his pants. Now can I be a cowboy?"

"Shall we let her be a cowboy, Peter?" asked Teddy.

"Are you afraid of coyotes?" Peter asked, looking hard at Babs.

"No," she replied, shaking her tiny braids.

"All right," said Peter, "you can be a cowboy, but if you get scared you can't play."

Just then Jane dashed up. "What are you playing?" she cried.

"We're not playing," said Peter. "We're cowboys and we are after a horse thief."

"You mean a real horse thief?" cried Jane.

"No," replied Peter, "we're just making believe."

Peter Has an Idea

The children mounted their make-believe horses and galloped down the road in a cloud of dust. They galloped hither and yon, all morning.

The chase had to be interrupted for lunch and the cowboy with the whiskers on his pants ate three dishes of pudding. Then the children had their afternoon nap. By four o'clock the Indian hunt was on again, but by dinner time the intruder had not been captured. Teddy was sure he had seen him riding over the top of a hill and Peter was certain that he had heard the report of the Indian's gun.

After dinner Peter said, "Know what we ought to do tonight?"

"What?" chorused the others.

"We ought to sleep in the barn," he whispered. "Then if the Indian came again, we could grab him."

"That's right," said Teddy.

"Well, let's sleep in the barn," said Jane.

"Babs," said Peter, "you can't sleep in the barn, because you are the baby and you would get scared."

"No, I wouldn't," said Babs.

"Yes, you would," said Teddy. "You would be scared of the coyotes. They howl in the middle of the night."

"I won't get scared," said Babs. "I want to sleep in the barn." She began to cry.

"Oh, all right," said Peter, "but remember, if you get scared, you can't be a cowboy."

Teddy's Coyote

The children asked if they could sleep in the barn. It was a clear, warm night and Mother and Daddy said they could. Off they dashed to make up their beds in the hay. Floppy and Whiskers, the two dogs, went with them. Soon they were all curled up for the night.

"Hoo! Hoo! Hoo!" hooted an owl in a near-by tree.

Teddy woke up. "Hoo! Hoo! Hoo!" he heard. Teddy began to tremble. "Hoo! Hoo! Hoo!" "Perhaps it isn't an owl," thought Teddy. "Perhaps it's a coyote." He felt stiff and chilly. He wished that he was in his own little bed.

"Hoo! Hoo! Hoo!" Teddy felt for his shoes. He picked them up and tip-toed out of the barn. Then he ran as fast as he could until he reached the side door. It was unlocked. He tip-toed up the stairs and crawled into his bed. He couldn't hear the coyote now. He felt much better. Soon Teddy was sound asleep.

After a while Jane woke up. The moon was gone now and it was pitch dark. She heard a noise in the loft overhead. She was sure it was a bat. Jane didn't like bats. She wished that she were home where there weren't any bats. She sat up. There was the noise again. Without thinking of her shoes she dashed out of the barn door, through the flower garden, across the road and upstairs to her own room. The bed felt nice and soft and smooth.

Soon it began to rain. The patter of the rain on the roof of the barn woke Peter. A door was banging in the wind. It was a scary sound. Peter wished that it would stop. "Bang! Bang! Bang!" went the door. It was pouring now. Peter wished that he were home. "Bang! Bang! Bang!"

Tip-toeing to the door, he looked out at the pouring rain. Then he made a dash for home. When he reached his room, he pulled off his wet clothes and slid in between the nice dry sheets on the bed.

Towards morning a farmer's dog began to howl. He was locked out. "Youl! Youl! Youl!" he went. The sound was awful. Babs woke up, startled. "Youl! Youl! Youl!" she heard.

"Teddy," she whispered, "is that a coyote?" There was no answer.

"Teddy! Peter!" she called.

"Youl! Youl! Youl!" was all she heard.

Babs sat up. The dawn was just breaking. There was a faint light in the barn. She rubbed her eyes and looked around her. She saw that the others were gone. She was alone! Just as she was beginning to feel very lonely, she looked down. Pressed close beside her little legs were Floppy and Whiskers. She picked up the sleepy little dogs and tucked them up close to her body. She put her arm around them. They felt warm and soft. The howling had stopped now. In a few moments she was asleep again.

When she woke up, Mother was standing in the doorway with an umbrella. "Darling," she said, "were you frightened?"

"No, Mother," replied Babs. "I'm a cowboy. Cowboys are brave."

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Did Someone Say Prizes?

By Peter White

Here we are at prize-giving time again and with some good papers from girls and boys during February to choose from. We had a nice letter too from Billy Dick Lee, whose manuscript was a winner in January. Billy Dick likes the book we sent him very much—it was "Pedro's Coconut Skates," by Esther Wood—and this is what he said too:

"Did you notice that my name was in the February 12th issue of The Christian Science Monitor, which was Lincoln's birthday? I live in Springfield, Illinois, where Lincoln lived and is buried."

The best paper by an "under eight" in February came from Ruth Haugaard, five, of Richmond Hill, New York. Her prize is "Scampy, the Little Black Cocker," by Dorothy K. L'Hommedieu, with beautiful pictures in colors by Marguerite Kirmse. This is an amusing story of a cocker spaniel puppy who ran away to the wide meadow and the dark wood, looking for adventure. Although he was very glad to get home again, Scampy made some friends on his travels. Here is Ruth's essay:

Hoppity-Pops

I like the story of "Hoppity-Pops and the Deep Snow."

Well, when Hoppity-Pops went to the shed to get a log for the fire, she saw speckles of white on the garden; and when she got up the next morning, it was snowing.

She put on her hat and coat and galoshes. And Martin, a boy with red cheeks, came down and said there was tobogganing on Slater's Hill. They ran off.

Hoppity-Pops couldn't run so fast. She heard the cry of the boys; and then she heard the cry of a sheep; and then she heard the cry again. The cry led her to the place where the sheep was. She told the sheep to lie quite still.

She called for help but no sound came. There was a bridle path, but she went the long way —miles.

When Hoppity-Pops got to the farm she saw a man shoveling snow, and she said there was a sheep lying down there in the meadow in the snow. Then a shepherd and the farmer went to get the sheep.

When they got back the farmer said he had a sled he couldn't use any more and he'd ask a boy to polish it up for her.

The next morning Hoppity-Pops saw the sled right in front of her door, and she went quickly to Slater's Hill. Some boys wanted to have a ride so she had to give them a ride.

Then she saw a ragged boy standing on the side of the road and she gave him a ride.

I think Hoppity-Pops was a nice little girl to tell the farmer that there was a sheep lying down in the meadow. She was nice, too, to give the boys a ride; and the little ragged boy.

The award in the older group goes to Lois Jean Pew, ten, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Her prize is "The Faraway Trail," by Charlie May Simon, a lovely story about the Blair family who travelled in a covered wagon from Tennessee to Arkansas, with fine illustrations. We think Lois will enjoy especially the Blairs' efforts at home-making in the wilderness and their care of their animals. Here is her essay:

Story of a Coon

The reason I liked "Adrift in the Forest," by Agnes Akin Atkinson, was because I have always loved animals, and I learned very much about coons that I did not know before.

The story was about a little coon whose mother put her out of the household before the coon was strong enough. The reason the mother coon did this was because she was going to have more baby coons. The coons lived in a tree when the mother pushed her out, so she said she would never live in a tree, and she never did.

The coon went out and wandered and had many adventures. One was when she found a bee hive and got stung. A man found her and took her home and his wife named her Crooktail, because her tail was crooked.

They fixed up their dog shed for her. When she was strong enough another coon helped her get away. There was a feeding rock out in front of the house, and she fed there all of the time.

One day when Crooktail came back to her home from the feeding rock she found the friendly coon there.

They then had babies and were very proud of them and took them to show the man and woman.

We make Special Mention of Conchita Frairir, eight, of Monterrey, Mexico, who wrote a nice essay about a Children's Page story called "The Birds' Tree" and described how she tries to help the birds near her home when the weather is cold; and Gwen Pennell, ten, of Toronto, Canada, who wrote a good story about "Adventures in the Attic."

The Postman

It seems to me that the Postman
Is the busiest man in town,
For all day long he has to walk
Up one street, and then down

We can always hear him coming,
For as soon as he gets quite near,
He begins to blow his whistle,
So everyone can hear.

I wish I could be a Postman,
So do lots of other boys,
'Cause then, when we whistled, no one
Would say, "Please stop that noise!"

CLARA BELL THURSTON

Sweet Sultan

(A True Story)

Sweet Sultan was a large London pigeon who came flying every evening across the city roofs to gobble up the crumbs left for him on a certain window sill.

The ledge was one of many in a crowded street, but the bird always alighted on it without making any mistake, and was always very punctual indeed. He would look at his food brightly for a moment or two, then out would shoot his long neck, and in a couple of seconds he had bolted every crumb and was flying away again.

One evening, however, when he arrived at exactly the right minute, there were no crumbs in the usual place. The window was open and the room inside empty. Evidently his little friend was out, but he felt sure she could not have forgotten him and decided to wait where he was until she came back.

Time passed. The sun dropped behind the chimney tops, a star popped into the sky, and then another and another. But still nobody came.

Sweet Sultan, growing tired of his position on the sill, hopped clumsily into the room and plopped into the nearest thing he could find which happened to be a very comfortable, cushiony chair just below the window.

It was here that his young friend found him late that night on her return. She had been to the theater, and for once had entirely forgotten birds and crumbs.

Sweet Sultan decided that the meal he was given at that late hour quite made up for the long wait!

A Visitor for Thomas

(A True Story)

Thomas was a brown tabby cat, with an orange under side and a pinky-brown nose like India rubber. He was a very friendly sort of cat, and liked to do whatever his family did. When they went for a walk in the evening, Thomas went too; when they sat round the fire on cold nights, Thomas would curl up with them and purr and purr and purr.

So, naturally, when the family took a house for the holidays, Thomas travelled with them.

Before they left, his master wrote the new address on the little collar he bought for him, so that if he should get lost in his new surroundings, people would know where he lived. He was very proud of his collar and showed it to all his friends and relatives, and they agreed that it was a very fine collar indeed.

It was late when the family arrived at the new house, and no one did much exploring that night. But early the next day Thomas's little mistress took him into the garden and showed him all the exciting things there were to see.

She showed him the tall trees he could climb, and the bamboo clumps which he could rustle and play hide-and-seek in, and the seat in the sunniest corner where he could lie and sleep, and the fish pond. It was a round pond with a little island in the middle, and water plants growing on the banks.

An Intruder

Thomas liked to sit on the edge of the pond and watch the gold fish swim to and fro. One day, while he was there, he heard a dreadful growl behind him. He looked round, and there was a great black cat just ready to spring. Thomas did not wait to say, "How do you do" or even "Good morning," but took one leap into the air hoping to reach the island in the middle of the pond. But the pond was wider than he thought, and he landed in the water instead. He had never swum before, but somehow managed to reach the island and climb onto it. Then he licked the worst of the wet from his fur and waited for the other cat to go away.

But it was in no hurry to go.

Presently Thomas's little mistress came out to call him to supper. She was very surprised to see him sitting on the island and a strange black cat waiting on the edge of the pond.

"Shoo!" she said to the strange cat. "Shoo!"

But it would not shoo. It came purring and rubbing itself against her legs instead. She bent down to stroke it and found that it, too, was wearing a collar like Thomas's. She looked at the address so that she could take it home, and discovered with surprise that it was the same as the one they had put on Thomas's collar.

Two Saucers of Milk

This was a puzzle, but after thinking a little she guessed that the black cat must belong to the house, and that its family had left it behind when they went away. It must be very sad, she thought, to come into your own garden and find a strange cat sitting by your pond, and a strange little girl playing on the lawn. So she fetched a saucer of milk for it from the kitchen, and another for Thomas.

"You two must be friends," she told them, and taking off her shoes and stockings, she waded to the island and brought Thomas back.

Presently the black cat got up and walked toward Thomas. The he sniffed him all over. Thomas smelt of the fish pond. The black cat knew the smell well. He sniffed a little more, and then he began to lick some of the wet which was still clinging to Thomas's brown fur. He licked and licked, and Thomas began to purr. It was a nice cat after all, he thought.

So they washed each other till they were both spick and span, and then they curled up together in a comfortable place on the verandah and went to sleep.

Downy Quilt

Mr. Sun looked chilly today,
and suddenly he pulled a gray
fleecy cloud-blanket over his head
which, as he pulled it, quickly shed
a flurry of feathery, flaky down
to cover with snow the fields and town!

JANNIS PARKER

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Various Contributors to 'Higher and Higher'

Above, left to right, are Lee Dixon, Marta Eggert, Shirley Ross, Jack Haley, and Leif Erickson, who are in the cast of the musical comedy opening Tuesday night at the Shubert. Below are Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart, composer and lyricist.

Karl Zerbe Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

All exhibiting space of the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street, will be occupied through March 19 with paintings by Karl Zerbe.

Since Mr. Zerbe came to reside in Boston half dozen years ago, he has become influential in the art life of this vicinity. He teaches at the Museum School, participates in many group exhibitions, and has annual solo displays of which this is the most recent. Mr. Zerbe was the first to bring to Boston the tendencies and moods of the modern German school of painting. It took some time for people to find his pictures assimilable, and now that his viewpoint seems less strange, his traits of style are changing.

He embodies many characteristics of the cosmopolitan European artist. He shows a restlessness, a curiosity, an interest in variety, in experiment; he derives from diverse sources and is unpredictable. His desire to extend boundaries and attain more and more force and clarity in style has led him to work in varied color media such as gouache, oil, oil and tempera, duco, and encaustic. There is in his pictures an undiminished gusto.

The pictures cover the production of seven years. In that interval Mr. Zerbe has altered his style in a major way, and also in some minor characteristics. The earlier pictures represent that twilight world to which German visionaries withdrew after the asperities of the war. Some, like Gross, became exponents of the New Objectivity; others preferred to see things through an ephemeral haze which was tinged or shot through with colors of poignant expressiveness. Mr. Zerbe at that time did admirable things with citrous yellows and greens; he painted fruits, flowers, the moon; and these recognizable subjects were decipherable amidst a tenuous film of color which was streaked, threaded, atomized. But the tones did have a peculiar effect. Forms, too, were disintegrated, reduced to mere shadowy essences. There is much to be said about this method of subdivision which was initiated in the name of naturalism by the Impressionists and then applied to emotional ends by the Expressionists. The Paul Klee exhibition at the Germanic Museum is worth comparing with this one for similar tendencies, carried to greater extremes.

The years pass, Mr. Zerbe visits France and Mexico, and paints. His later pictures show a tightening up of contours, a reintegration of form, a deliberate enlargement and amplification of the concrete or plastic pattern of things seen in the visible world. He begins to favor the architectural handling, and the architectural subject; there is an interest in receding spaces, deep lying perspectives, great masses of construction. Mr. Zerbe paints with more literalness as his visual world becomes more palpable, and more plausible physically.

In still-life he shows the same predilection. It is a classical, and intellectualized corrective of the roving romantic tendencies of his earlier pictures. He uses a great deal of white, aims especially in encaustic to heighten the "body" of color and the sense of weight. But it does not work out altogether as simply as that, for some still-lifes still bear traces of the overflowing contours, the hazy, eerie, disintegrated quality. There are modern painters who have emulated the Pompeian frescoes; his predecessor Iacovleff did just that, and so does Mr. Zerbe at times. They impart a feeling of remoteness to paint surfaces, as though they were exposed and weather-worn, flaked and faded.

In any event Mr. Zerbe works with skill and vigor and with a large measure of that indispensable ingredient to any worthwhile style of picture making—imagination.

* * *

Shaw Gallery

Water colors by Rosamund Pier Hunt are on exhibition at the gallery of George R. Shaw, 2nd, 71 Newbury Street. Her pictures show the result of study of two styles, that of New England aquarellists and Chinese painting. She works diligently and with enthusiasm, sometimes stressing the decorative, sometimes the descriptive character of subjects of her choice. For each tendency she evokes a different mood. Outstanding among her water colors is "Fog Lift, Carmel" executed with brightness and transparency. "Montana Cloudburst" also shows the fluid quality of water color, suitably applied in a theme of inundation. There are some subjects of kittens and deer, following Asiatic influence. The variations of style in this exhibition reveal a young enthusiast for paint trying to follow more than one source of inspiration.

* * *

Leroy R. Woodard

At the Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street, there is an exhibition of water colors, oils, and etchings by Leroy R. Woodard of Randolph, N. H. There are many portrayals of the countryside with which Mr. Woodard is familiar. Mt. Washington is depicted as seen from a glen, from a saddle. There are views of skiing in Tuckerman's Ravine. There are rustic barns, an abandoned mill, the view of a mill town on the Androscoggin.

Mr. Woodard paints with a joy which is clearly communicated in his pictures. He makes one feel familiar with the countryside of New Hampshire which he knows so well. He is at his best in the water color, "Intervale," which is portrayed in a grand sweeping vista.

The etchings are executed in more painstaking fashion. His gifts carry on into wood carving as well. A burro is charmingly carved.

* * *

Rubens' Picture Analysis

The effort to be more analytical in teaching art history and appreciation has resulted in a number of exhibitions such as one current now at the Museum of Fine Arts. The display of pictures, drawings, and charts is entitled "Variations on a theme." A School-of-Rubens picture, "Marriage of St. Catherine," in the permanent collection is the subject of interpretation. The analysis was made by Bartlett H. Hayes of the Addison Gallery, Andover.

The picture is explained diagramatically in terms of its lines of composition, its atmospheric quality, the illusion of space around forms, the flow of contours, the scheme of color. It is even rendered in a so-called twentieth century fashion. The picture is also compared with seventeenth century architecture and costume. The exhibit will continue through March 24.

Art Exhibitions

Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Oils, water colors, etchings and wood carvings by Leroy L. Woodward. Through March.

Boston Art Club, New Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings by Giragos Der Garabedian. Through March 16.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Group exhibition of oils, water colors, books and music by members of the Copley Society of Boston and the Boston Branch of National League of American Pen Women. Through April 1.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings of sacred subjects by Allan R. Crite; sculpture by Katherine W. Lane. Through March 23.

Copley Society—Water colors by Rosine M. Don Dero. Through March 15.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by John F. Enser and Harold E. Lindergreen.

George R. Shaw Gallery, 71 Newbury Street—Water colors by Rosamond Pier Hunt. Through March.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—The Maximillian's, Early American Prints of Western Life.

Guild of Boston Artists—Portraits by Harry Sutton, Jr. Through March 23.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Paintings and drawings by children (ages 5 to 10.) Through April 8.

John McLaughlin, 23 River Street—Group of Japanese drawings by Utamaro, Toyokuni, Hiroshige and Hokusai.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Whistler Guild of Artists. Through March 23.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition of New England photography. Through March.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings of New England landscapes by James K. Bonner. Through March 29.

Robert S. Vose Galleries, 599 Boylston Street—Joint exhibition by George Oberteuffer, Henriette Amiard and Karl Oberteuffer. Through March 16. Water colors by Ann Peterson. Through March 23.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Saturdays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, models of whaling vessels, old logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5.

Germanic Museum—Eighteenth Century book illustrations. Oils and water colors by Paul Klee. March 27.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45, Sundays 1-4, music at 2, admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5.—"Arts of the Middle Ages," important loan exhibition of Medieval art including sculpture, paintings, manuscripts, enamels, textiles and tapestries. Special Exhibition Galleries. Also Variations on a Theme by Rubens, Painting Gallery 21a, to March 24.

Stradivarius Quartet

Continuing its sponsorship of new music, the Institute of Modern Art presented the Stradivarius String Quartet last night in the exhibition room of the institute in the second program of the present series. The quartet, composed of Messrs. Wolfe Wolfinsohn, Bernard Robbins, Marcel Dick, and Iwan d'Archambeau, offered a program which opened with the Milhaud Quartet No. 4 and closed with Walter Piston's Quartet No. 2. Midway was placed a trio for two violins and viola, in the form (by name at least) of a Serenade, by Zoltán Kodály, in which the movements were designated as Allegramente, Lento, ma non troppo, and Vivo.

* * *

Time has softened the contours of the Milhaud opus, and perspective has blended its melodic outlines. It still exhibits the characteristics of diverging lines and independently moving parts, but it also reveals clear basic laws in construction. Its independence of part movement reminded one of de Machaut of the fourteenth century, and of the fact that if musical art persists long enough it finally comes back almost to the same starting place. The performance of the Milhaud was fluent and of a technical excellence that was beyond question.

* * *

The Kodály work has not, to the best of our knowledge, been performed before at a public concert in Boston. It is an amusing series of pictorial episodes, with the instruments cleverly set in juxtaposition and the piece at times taking on the feeling of a quartet of violins, principally because of the adroit use of double-stopping. The work requires expertness in performance above the average. It was admirably played.

Mr. Piston's quartet follows the composer's well-known formula for music securely intellectual. Its melodic content is slight, but its structure is sound. Since structure, as such, is not completely satisfying when it is unrelieved by melodic drapery, the Piston quartet does not perhaps fulfill its complete destiny as music. Whereas Milhaud, for instance, uses dissonance freely, the ear follows it through to ultimate resolution, either completely or in part. Mr. Piston does not readily grant his listener that privilege. Of the three movements, the most interesting was the final Alle giusto. There was applause for performers and composer at the conclusion of what seemed to be an expert publication of the work. G. M. S.

The Flute Players' Club

For its concert yesterday afternoon, the Flute Players' Club offered another program of more than passing interest to an audience which in numbers did not equal that of the one hundredth concert of several weeks ago, but which nevertheless nearly filled the Empire Ballroom of the Hotel Vendome. For artists, Georges Laurent, program director, presented Cleora Wood, soprano, the Stradivarius String Quartet (Messrs. Wolfinsohn, Robbins, Dick, and d'Archambeau), Nicolas Slonimsky, pianist, James Pappoutsakis, George Madsen, and Mr. Laurent himself, flutists.

The program opened with Schubert's little Satz-Quartet, for which the composer never provided more than the one short movement. This was followed by two Bach items, "Hört doch der sanften Floten Chor" from the Birthday Cantata for August III (for voice with three flutes) and "Ei, wie schmeckt der Kaffee süsse," from the "Kaffee-Kantate," this aria being sung to piano accompaniment with flute obbligato. The Sixth Quartet by Quincy Porter was then performed by the quartet, after which came "Les Proses Lyriques," by Claude Debussy, including "De rêve," "De grêve," "De fleurs," and "De soir," all songs of excéptional merit, and to close, the Haydn String Quartet in D major, Op. 64, No. 5.

This was a rewarding program. The balance maintained between the vocal and instrumental numbers was satisfactory and the slender instrumental introduction occasioned by the brief Schubert item was a pleasant variation in program making. The work was neatly performed.

Despite the artistic approach made by Miss Wood toward any work at all worth the doing, it must again be reluctantly stated that Bach is not at present for Miss Wood. It was evident in her performance of each aria that she had neither mastered the technique of the songs nor perfected her own vocal technique in the projection of them.

When Miss Wood reached the Debussy songs, she redeemed herself. These songs teem with the customary difficult Debussy intervals. Miss Wood took the songs easily and, in addition, she sang them with admirable feeling for their musical ideas and thematic content. The pianoforte accompaniments of Mr. Slonimsky provided nicely proportioned support.

Mr. Porter, who was present to hear the playing of his Sixth Quartet, was no doubt pleased with the performance, for it appeared to receive a careful and sympathetic reading. Mr. Porter has been definitely identified with the newer musical idioms in composition; the Sixth Quartet reflects this trend of thought. One listener found it a curious mixture of straight melody accompanied by harmonies somewhat too obviously avoiding the obvious. When Mr. Porter speaks in less strained terms, his music is pleasant, although his manner of abrupt closing is a little disconcerting. The performance won warm applause for performers and composer.

The Haydn quartet was performed with excellent feeling for musical content, although the ensemble could have been pointed up to advantage during the first movement. The Adagio cantabile and the Vivace, however, were models of playing and merited the enthusiasm of the audience. G. M. S.

R. J. Keller

Joaquin Nin-Culmell and Olga Averino

Pianist and soprano who will give a series of three concerts under auspices of the Longy School of Music at the Women's City Club on March 13, April 18, and May 2.

Films in Prospect

Among the new film programs announced for this week are the following:

State and Orpheum—"Of Mice and Men" (Burgess Meredith, Lon Chaney, Jr.), and "Five Little Peppers at Home." Beginning Thursday.

Metropolitan—"I Take This Woman" (Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr), and "The Man From Dakota" (Wallace Beery). Beginning Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway—"Castle on the Hudson" (John Garfield, Ann Sheridan), and "The Ghost Comes Home" (Frank Morgan, Billie Burke). Beginning Thursday.

Concert Calendar

Monday

Third concert by the Zighera Chamber Orchestra. Bernard Zighera, conductor, with Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, duo-pianists, soloists in Bach's second Concerto in C major and Mozart's Concerto in E flat major. Jordan Hall at 8:30.

Concert by the Longy School Orchestra, conducted by Yves Chardon, assisted by the Longy School Madrigal Singers. Everett Helm, director. Agassiz Theater, Cambridge, at 8:30.

Tuesday

Concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra, the third concert this season. Alexander Thiede, conductor. Mariam Burroughs, violin soloist. Jordan Hall at 8.30.

Concert in the Copley Plaza at 10:45 a. m., by The Music Lovers' Club of Boston.

Regular Open House concert by the Longy School of Music. One Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8:15.

Wednesday

Concert by Olga Averino, soprano, and Joaquin Nin-Culmell, pianists. Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, at 9.

Thursday

Program of music by The Stradivarius Quartet. Simmons College, Assembly Hall, 300 The Fenway, 8 o'clock. The tenth annual Marion McGregor Noyes Fund concert.

Szigeti in Recital

By L. A. Sloper

Joseph Szigeti, violinist, gave a recital in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, with Andor Farkas as accompanying pianist. The program listed Tartini's Concerto in D minor, the Bach Chaconne for violin alone, Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata, Bloch's "Baal Shem" Suite, and miscellany by Debussy, Mompou-Szigeti, Stravinsky-Dushkin, and Stravinsky.

Mr. Szigeti has a wide reputation as an interpreter of modern music. He made an excellent impression in Symphony Hall last January, when he introduced Bloch's Violin Concerto to Boston under Dr. Koussevitzky. He made a similar impression yesterday in the Bloch Suite, with which he was evidently temperamentally in sympathy. Having an ample technique and an understanding of the style of the music, he was able to project its content, melancholy or joyful.

His way with Bach and Beethoven, on the other hand, suggested that he is less en rapport with the classical and romantic schools. He seemed to have little feeling for the two styles. Apparently he was trying to give a Hungarian interpretation of both. In each case he relied upon an unrelieved black-and-white dynamic scheme, and upon erratic tempi. There were sudden transitions from pianissimo to forte, and from slow to fast. The fast passages were too fast, the slow ones too slow. Moreover, whenever the playing was piano, it was also retarded.

Phrasing was distorted, and although accent was clear enough, fundamental rhythm was uncertain. Tone tended to be thin, intonation was sometimes doubtful, and there were imperfections in bowing. These difficulties had no relation to the breaking of a string in the Beethoven slow movement, for the violinist quickly replaced the string, and resumed the performance where it had been interrupted without showing any ill effect in his playing. Interpretatively, Mr. Farkas aided and abetted the violinist in all that he did.

News of the Screen

New York

Aaron Copland has been engaged by Sol Lesser to compose the musical score for the filmed version of Thornton Wilder's "Our Town," now before the cameras. Martha Scott, Frank Craven, and William Holden play the leading roles. Mr. Copland also composed the incidental music for Hal Roach's "Of Mice and Men."

* * *

"The Long Voyage Home," which Dudley Nichols is now converting into a scenario from Eugene O'Neill's stage play, will be placed in production on April 15, with John Ford in charge as producer-director. John Wayne and Thomas Mitchell—the latter is now in New York on a vacation—have already been cast in leading roles. Both appeared in "Stagecoach," which was also produced and directed by Mr. Ford and for which Mr. Mitchell's supporting characterization won an Academy Award.

* * *

Everyone who has noticed the character comedy work of Felix Bressart in such films as "Ninotchka," "The Shop Around the Corner," and "Swanee River," will welcome the news that he has been signed to a long-term contract by M-G-M. Mr. Bressart is now at work in "Edison the Man," starring Spencer Tracy, a sequel to "Young Tom Edison," in which Mickey Rooney portrays the boyhood of the inventor.

* * *

"Gone With the Wind" will have premieres simultaneously in three London theaters in mid-April, something that has never been done before, according to M-G-M. The three West End theaters at which Londoners will have their first opportunity to see the Civil War story the heroine of which is portrayed by England's Vivien Leigh are the Empire, the Palace, and the Ritz. It is also quite probable that this will mark the first showing of the Selznick International production outside of the United States and Canada.

* * *

Joan Fontaine, whose most recent film assignment was opposite Laurence Olivier in "Rebecca," has been signed for the feminine lead in Frank Lloyd's first Columbia picture, "The Tree of Liberty." In this production, she will be teamed with Cary Grant for a story laid against a historical Virginia background. Sir Cedric Hardwicke will have an important featured role in the filmization of the Elizabeth Page novel. Mr. Grant, Miss Fontaine, and Mr. Lloyd are scheduled to make the opening sequences of the picture at Williamsburg, Va., next month.

* * *

Columbia is rushing out prints on a film which features, step by step, the building and launching of the Queen Elizabeth, now safely docked in New York harbor after her spectacular Atlantic crossing.

'My Little Chickadee'

"My Little Chickadee," now on the screen at the Keith Memorial, is a combination of Mae West's familiar type of innuendo, swagger, and facial expressions with W. C. Fields' brand of repartee and burlesqued exaggeration. Since the two players wrote the story it is not surprising that this should be the case.

The plot is loosely joined and of little consequence. As much as anything it appears to be a farcical Western, contrived apparently more to introduce lines and situations than to unfold a consecutive narrative. Among other things there are an Indian raid, in which there seems to be some tripping of horses; a mock marriage, in which Miss West and Mr. Fields (or the characters that they represent) are the principals, with Donald Meek as a gambler pressed into service as a bogus clergyman; and something about a masked bandit, done by Joseph Calleia who attracts the Westian attention.

Though there are others in the cast, they have comparatively little to do, for the film is devoted mainly to the exploitation of its two chief players: Miss West as a newcomer to the frontier, but a recognizable successor to her previous roles, ordered out of town because of her interest in the bandit; Fields as a bibulous sharper who becomes a temporary sheriff.

"Honeymoon Deferred," the second feature on the bill, is a confused melodrama about an insurance investigator who is starting on a honeymoon when he is called upon to solve a shooting affair. Edmund Lowe and Margaret Lindsay have the leading roles.

The program is rounded out by a short film, "Siege," photographed in Poland, showing the horrors and destruction of war.

On Boston Stages

According to the New York Times, the Theater Guild probably will sponsor a spring tryout in Boston of "Limbo," with Jane Cowl in the leading role. The play is credited to Edith Garber and Toby Sagalyn. After the tryout, the report continued, the play would be held over until autumn for its New York presentation.

* * *

Setting for "Vagabond"

From the same source it may be learned that a duplication of the setting used in "The Tavern," will be constructed for "The Return of the Vagabond," which George M. Cohan is bringing to Boston on April 15 for a fortnight at the Colonial Theater.

'Virginia City' Premiere

The Metropolitan Opera Association's drive for $1,000,000 will benefit by an auction of rare opera handbills and programs on March 16 as part of the world première of "Virginia City," at Piper's Opera House, Virginia City, Nev. The antique notices record appearances of such singers as Tetrazzini, Melba, Semrich, and De Rezkes. A 16-car Southern Pacific special train will carry Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins, stars of the film, and other movie people to Virginia City for the occasion. Piper's Opera House, closed for more than 25 years, will be reopened for the première. The auction is to be heard over the nationwide NBC network immediately following Saturday's matinee broadcast of the Metropolitan Opera.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor" — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:50. CI. 6-9156
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:50

"GAVE ITS FIRST AUDIENCE CONVULSIONS."—Walter Winchell
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40
"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times

GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7089. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75
"Bright and cheerful and entertaining"—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor

The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn; Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH TH., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5969
EVGS. 8:40 Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:40
"The cleverest and the funniest comedy in several seasons."—Sloper, The Christian Science Monitor.

THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
TWO ON AN ISLAND
by ELMER RICE
with Luther ADLER ● Betty FIELD ● John CRAVEN
HUDSON Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BRy. 9-0298
Evs. 8:30-$3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
James Cagney — Pat O'Brien
"THE FIGHTING 69TH"
Tony Martin
"MUSIC IN MY HEART"
THURS.: HOUSEKEEPER'S DAUGHTER and BARRICADE

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ADMISSION $1.00 TAX EXEMPT

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL This Evening at 8:30
ZIGHERA CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
(30 Boston Symphony Orch. Members)
Conducted by BERNARD ZIGHERA
—Soloists—
ETHEL BARTLETT and RAE ROBERTSON
Tickets at Box Office—$1.10 to $2.75

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2—Unusual Features—2
CARY GRANT ROSALIND RUSSELL
"HIS GIRL FRIDAY"
Also "CONVICTED WOMAN"

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

Local Sextet to Play at Lachine Tomorrow Night—Red Sox Prospects Are Better

Olympics Leave for Canada After Third Straight Win

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Continuing their march through the Provincial Hockey League playoffs with a 3-2 uphill victory over Lachine at the Garden yesterday, the Boston Olympics today were on their way to Canada for the second engagement in Series "D" at the Rapides' rink tomorrow night.

Most of the players left by the noon train for Montreal today, but a few, including both goalies, Tom Moon and Ted Frazier, and Junie Allen, Dave Walsh, and Buddy Foster—who were prevented by business reasons from departing today—are due to fly to Canada in a chartered plane tomorrow afternoon.

Players on Train

Coach Hago Harrington and Referee Bill Cleary, along with several newspapermen, were scheduled to take the evening train tonight. Players who left this noon included Cliff Thompson, Paul Guibord, Gerry Derosiers, Bob Jeremiah, Ernie Garron, Johnny Fitzgerald, Ty Anderson, Art Smith, Bill Splaine, Junie Stubbs, Jack Harris, Jim Feeley, Frankie Spain, and Al Carvelli.

Harrington declared last night that he was taking everyone who possibly could play and that he was sending most of them on the noon train so that they would get a good sleep at the Queen's Hotel in Montreal tonight. In the back of his thoughts is the possibility that the plane may not be able to leave tomorrow, and he intends to have enough players in Canada to dress for a game.

Shocked by Defeat

The Canadian players, along with Referee Ed Martel, left last night for home, a bit shocked by the defeat yesterday. They had run through St. Hyacinthe so easily—scores of 11-3 and 4-1—that they thought they were certainties to skate over Boston in two straight. Now, however, as was the case with Verdun, which the Olympics eliminated in two straight games, the Rapides find the burden falling heavily on their shoulders, and they must now take the game tomorrow night, and the one back in Boston Thursday night at the Arena. A victory for the Olympics in either game will eliminate Lachine and qualify the local sextet for the championship final with the winner of the Sherbrooke-Valleyfield series.

Valleyfield, incidentally, with seven regulars suspended and their places filled by junior players, is proving a stubborn rival for the Red Raiders, who finished the regular season in first place. Sherbrooke has a 2-1 advantage in games by virtue of its 5-3 victory last night. The two play the fourth game of their series tomorrow night.

'Pic Points

For the second play-off game in a row, the Olympics won the hard way. On Friday evening against Verdun they found themselves two goals behind before their began to click, and scored the tying and winning goals in the third period. Yesterday they allowed the Rapides to run up a two-goal lead in the first period before they started to move. The tying and winning goals again were scored in the third period. It is great to win, but that system is pretty hard on coach and spectator alike.

* * *

Walter Brown's Junior Olympics are paying dividends in a big way. Last year they sent up Cliff Thompson, who has become a fixture on the first line. This year they sent up Ernie Garron and Johnny Fitzgerald, both of whom played important parts in yesterday's victory. Fitzie scored the O's first goal, with Ernie and Bill Splaine getting assists, while Garron set up Stubbs' score which tied up the game. Hago thought so much of the Junior line yesterday that he sent it out to start the third period. The boys obliged with the tying goal.

Fitzgerald, incidentally, had only Sequin to beat midway through the second period, but his shot hit the cross bar. The shot was one of about a half-dozen which hit the posts for Goalies Sequin and Frazier.

* * *

Bob Jeremiah put a shot past Sequin in the last period, but the play was called back by Referee Martel, who ruled that Junie Allen, who set up the play, was offside. Allen had jumped on to the ice when Bill Splaine was due to come out of the penalty box, and made an effort to skate back of the blue line before picking up the puck in the center zone. Martel claimed Junie did not cross the line. Allen became so excited he was finally sent to the dressing room on a match misconduct penalty. He will be able to play tomorrow night, however.

* * *

The winning goal was scored at 2:26 of the final period, and it was a long time from there to the bell for the home rooters. The Rapides forced the play continually, even drawing Sequin out of the net for six forwards in the last 40 seconds, but sterling defensive work, especially on the part of Ty Anderson, saw the effort fail.

Offensive Power of Tom Yawkey Team

Left to right: Lou Finney, Ted Williams, Manager Joe Cronin, Dom Di Maggio and Jimmy Foxx. Di Maggio has yet to prove a major league ball player, but his recommendations from the Pacific Coast are good enough to chance putting him in with the other power hitters of the Red Sox. Opposing pitchers face a real task when these bats are trained on their offerings.

Coach Berg Checks Baseball Scribe's Version of Chances

BULLETIN

SARASOTA, Fla., March 11—Dom Di Maggio will be sidelined for a week or two due to an ankle injury received in the game against the Cincinnati Reds yesterday.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 11—A visiting newspaperman was talking with Moe Berg in the dining room of the Sarasota Terrace Hotel last evening, and the scribe said that he thought the Red Sox had less reason to be optimistic this spring than they had a year ago. Berg looked up from his meal: "Are you serious?"

"Of course I'm serious," the scribe insisted. "Nobody, not even Joe Cronin, knows who is going to pitch for this club. Cronin and Jimmy Foxx aren't going to have good years much longer. Dom Di Maggio is a question mark in the outfield, and your catching isn't too good."

Club Strengthened

"I don't agree with you," said the Red Sox coach, putting down his fork. "I think the club has been strengthened. Let's start with the catching. We should be at least as good behind the bat, with Desautels and Peacock back, and possibly a little better, because George Lacy has arrived from Minneapolis. Foxx and Cronin are still outstanding ball players. You can depend on that. They will not hurt the team by slumping this year.

"Bobby Doerr will be a better second baseman this year," Berg continued. "The boy is more experienced. Remember, he lifted his batting average to .318 in 1939. This time last spring we didn't know how Tabor would go at third base. Now we know all about him. We didn't know how Ted Williams would hit against American League pitching. Now we know he is a star, and getting better every day. As far as Di Maggio is concerned, all we can go by at this time is his sensational record in the Pacific Coast League. Everybody in California says he can't miss. But if he should happen to, don't forget we have Lou Finney and Leo Nonenkamp in reserve. Finney hit .310 for us last season. And, of course, Cramer will play one of the outfield positions.

Consider Pitching

"Now consider the pitching," said the coach. "Last March we didn't know whether or not Lefty Grove could pitch nine innings. Now we are satisfied that he can once a week. Bagby and Rich figure to be improved pitchers in 1940, after their experiences of last year. Cronin now has Butland and Hash from Minneapolis, two of the outstanding men in the minor leagues. This may be Wilson's big year. Galehouse should be a better pitcher for several reasons.

"Also, our reserve strength is more impressive," Berg poined out. "Along with Tommy Carey in the infield, we will have Marvin Owen, who can play all four postions. My friend, I believe you are mistaken. This will be a better club than the one we had in 1939."

"But the other clubs aren't standing still either," said the newspaperman.

"That's true," admitted Berg. "I won't deny that. Detroit and Cleveland should be improved. The Yankees will be just as strong. The Athletics might win a few more games. The White Sox can't be entirely forgotten. But any scribe who picks the Red Sox to finish in the second division, will be out of order by September—perhaps out of a job."

* * *

When the Red Sox open the 1940 American League race in Washington, there will probably be only one position changed from the previous year. Di Maggio, if sufficiently recovered from his ankle injury, will be somewhere in the outfield in place of Joe Vosmik, who was sold to Brooklyn. Lefty Grove pitched the 1939 opener in Yankee Stadium and he probably will be ready to go against the Senators on April 16.

* * *

Joe Cronin thinks there is a chance the Yankee pitching will not be as good as last season. Ruffing's arm is not right. Gomez won only 12 games last year and obviously is not getting any better. If these two veterans are not up to par, Joe McCarthy will be forced to place a heavy burden on the younger men.

* * *

Cronin hopes every spring that Jack Wilson is approaching a big year on the mound. The right-hander has everything except a level head. When the mistakes begin to pile up, Jack fights himself.

* * *

In regard to Wilson, Cronin remembers that Ruffing was the same type of pitcher when he was with the Red Sox, before he was traded to the Yankees. So perhaps Jack will suddenly straighten himself out and be a 20-game winner.

* * *

Frank Dasso, one of the young mound prospects here at the Red Sox training headquarters, is getting balls over the plate far better than he did last spring. The Boston club thinks that some day this boy will be a great pitcher. He is very fast, but still needs control.

* * *

The most lively player in camp? That's easy—Lefty Grove. Ted Williams comes in second.

Cuccinello Pleased at Move To Third Base From Second

BULLETIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 11—Eddie Miller, brilliant rookie shortstop of the Bees last year, compromised on salary terms with President Bob Quinn today and worked out with the team.

BRADENTON, March 11—After two years of experimentation, Casey Stengel at last seems to have found an adequate third baseman for his Boston Bees. No youngster is this new third sacker, no discovery in some baseball explorer's log of a scouting tour, but a seasoned veteran who is merely foregoing a position at which he starred for many years to become a brilliant player in a new berth.

Tony Cuccinello will be a brilliant third baseman, Stengel believes, one of the best in the league. If he is, it will be something new for the Bees, who have not had a gifted third baseman since Tony Boeckel's reign there in the early 1920's. Stengel has tried 13 men at the hot corner in two seasons of managing the Bees. That is how tough a problem it has been.

"I'm glad to move to third base," admits Cuccinello, the 32-year-old Italian from Long Island City. "I'd hoped to play there last season, but they needed me at second. Last fall, though, I knew I'd be at third this year, and I worked out there for about six weeks in practice."

Welcomes Change

Cuccinello welcomes the change because third base is easier to play than second, because it requires less stamina and speed. His gift of anticipation made Cuccinello appear faster than he really was at second, and this same talent will be valuable to him at third, especially when rivals attempt to bunt against him.

"Let them bunt," says Stengel. "Tony's smart and he'll outguess most of them. And, besides, we have the best catcher in the business at getting out for bunts in Al Lopez."

Cuccinello is not exactly a stranger at the hot corner. He played 43 games there for the Dodgers in 1934, 36 games in 1935. "Cuccinello was the best third baseman we had while I was at Brooklyn," says Bob Quinn, "and behind him rated Al Lopez, who played there for a week when we had no one else to put in."

No third baseman in the National League last season hit as high as Cuccinello's .306. The fact that he will be able to conserve some energy at the new position may enable "Cooch" to bat still more consistently. He expects to rattle some extra base hits off the new Beehive fence, and he says that he believes he will be helped in his batting at home by an improved background.

Strong Left Side

With Cuccinello at third, Eddie Miller at shortstop, and Max West in left field, the Bees believe they have the best left side in the National League. "If Sibby Sisti can play second as well as Cuccinello plays third, we won't have to worry about our infield," says Quinn. It was the quick development of Sisti that made possible the moving of Cuccinello.

The Bees' leaders regarded Cuccinello as the most unselfish player in the National League. He is an ideal team man . . . This has been an expensive training camp for the Bees, with over 50 players to board and room, but Bob Quinn says it will be worth the price when the youngsters start paying dividends.

Stengel will take about 25 players, or half the squad, on the overnight trip to West Palm Beach and Miami Beach for games with Rochester and the Phillies this week end . . . Lou Fette's arm is not hurting him for the first time in the four training seasons . . . Blue will be the predominant color in the Bees home uniforms this season, instead of red.

Events

Monday, March 11
New England amateur boxing championships at Garden in evening.

Tuesday, March 12
Boston Bruins vs. New York Rangers at Garden in evening. (Hockey.)

Wednesday, March 13
Harvard vs. Yale at Cambridge. (Varsity and freshman fencing.) European Ice Revue at Garden in evening.

Thursday, March 14
European Ice Revue at Garden in evening.
Boston Olympics vs. Lachine Rapides at Arena in evening (pending). (Hockey.)

Friday, March 15
European Ice Revue at Garden in evening.

Saturday, March 16
M. I. T. vs. Princeton at Cambridge in evening. (Gymnastics.)
M. I. T. vs. Rollins at Cambridge in afternoon. (Fencing.)
M. I. T. vs. U. S. Coast Guard at Cambridge in afternoon. (Rifle shooting.)
Commonwealth Polo League matches at Commonwealth Armory in evening: Harvard vs Princeton; Artillery vs. Cavalry; Cossacks vs. Caissons.
European Ice Revue at Garden, afternoon and evening shows.

Sunday, March 17
Boston Bruins vs. Montreal Canadiens at Garden in evening. (Hockey.)

York, Pa. Gets Bee Franchise

YORK, Pa., March 11 (AP)—This city takes its place among old rivals in the one-year-old Interstate Baseball League with the announcement by John Quinn of the Boston Bees today that the Boston National League Club has decided to locate its franchise here.

Indians Established Records In Winning Basketball Honors

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League
(Final Standing)

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	11	1	577	477	.917
Princeton	8	4	462	433	.667
Yale	7	5	536	510	.583
Cornell	7	5	455	415	.583
Columbia	4	8	456	460	.333
Harvard	3	9	456	523	.250
Pennsylvania	2	10	451	595	.167

Last Week's Results
Dartmouth 38, Cornell 23.
Princeton 34, Columbia 30.
Pennsylvania 36, Harvard 35.
Yale 55, Harvard 52.
Columbia 43, Cornell 34.
Princeton 52, Pennsylvania 38.

It no longer is news that Dartmouth's potent basketball team gained its third consecutive championship in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, but the manner in which the Indians achieved their signal triumph will go down in league records as one of the outstanding performances in the 37-year history of the oldest basketball association in America.

A recapitulation of the season, which ended last Saturday, reveals that the Hanover Indians, individually and as a team, broke five league records, three of them for the second year in a row. As a team, they totaled more points than any of their predecessors and more foul shots. And their outstanding performer, Gus (Swede) Broberg, for the second year in a row broke the league mark for individual scoring for the season and for one game and also shattered the circuit record for consecutive fouls scored during the campaign.

In sweeping to its third-straight title (only Pennsylvania has won more than three championships in a row), the 1940 quintet won 11 games and lost one, a better record than those returned by the two championship teams that preceded it. It was beaten only by Columbia, by 3 points in overtime. It scored 577 points, 24 more than the record it set a year ago. It dropped in 141 foul shots, also a new standard. Broberg himself scored 180 points, an average of 15 per game, bettering by 21 markers his record total of 1939. He also scored 29 points in one game, against Pennsylvania, as against his own former high of 26 last year. And he dropped in 45 consecutive foul shots before he missed one. Altogether his season's record in this department was 46 out of 47. As a unit, Dartmouth averaged 48.1 points per league game.

The race for second place, both in team standing and individual scoring, was the really close feature of the 1940 tournament and it was only on the final night of the season, last Saturday, that the runner-up position was awarded. Princeton gained that honor by defeating Pennsylvania and making its record eight victories in 12 games. The Tigers, who had shadowed Dartmouth most of the way, fell behind when they lost two games in one week late in the season and never could quite catch up thereafter. They bowed to Dartmouth twice, Yale and Cornell.

The Big Red, coaches' choice for the crown before the season opened, got off on the wrong foot and never could regain its stride. The Ithacans had a chance to tie Princeton for second place right up to the end, but they bowed to Columbia in the season's finale last week end and wound up in a third-place tie with Yale, each with seven and five. The Elis gained their position, their best since 1937, by beating Harvard in their last game. Columbia's victory over Cornell gave it fifth place, while Harvard and Pennsylvania, in that order, brought up in the rear.

For Princeton and Yale the 1940 season was a distinct improvement over the form of a year ago. Princeton finished fourth in that tournament, splitting its 12 games, while Yale was sixth, with three and nine. The Tiger 1940 performance was its best since 1933, when it finished second.

The honor of being runner-up to Broberg in individual scoring was settled in the Cornell-Columbia game, where Columbia's Albie Myers scored 13 points to 12 by Cornell's Jim Bennett, Myers thus finishing with 146 points in 12 games to 142 for Bennett. Charles (Stubby) Pearson, Dartmouth sophomore, was fourth with 127 and Wellington Ramsey, of Cornell, fifth with 124. The scoring was uniformly higher this year, 10 men throwing in more than 100 points as compared with eight last winter.

The leading individual scoring:

	Games	G	F	P
Broberg, Dartmouth	12	67	46	180
Myers, Columbia	12	61	24	146
Bennett, Cornell	12	53	36	142
Pearson, Dartmouth	12	51	25	127
Ramsey, Cornell	12	53	18	124
Lutz, Harvard	12	49	19	117
Ingley, Yale	12	47	18	112
Cobb, Yale	12	46	19	111
Meyerhoiz, Princeton	12	47	15	109
Solellac, Penn	11	42	22	106
Sullivan, Dartmouth	12	34	29	97
Buckley, Harvard	12	41	13	95
Erickson, Yale	12	34	26	94
Carmichael, Princeton	11	35	21	91
Parmer, Dartmouth	12	28	22	78
Stevens, Yale	12	27	21	75
Levinson, Penn	11	28	14	70
Green, Princeton	12	27	14	68
Busse, Princeton	12	24	20	68
Seelbach, Yale	12	24	20	68
Naylor, Columbia	11	27	10	64
Hasslinger, Columbia	12	22	19	63
Dunbar, Cornell	11	24	13	61
Hahn, Pennsylania	12	20	21	61
Romano, Harvard	11	27	4	58
Seeders, Pennsylania	9	21	15	57
Finegan, Harvard	11	23	8	54
McIlvennen, Columbia	12	18	15	51
Jolly, Cornell	12	15	21	51
Stewart, Princeton	12	17	14	48
Webber, Harvard	11	17	13	47
White, Dartmouth	12	19	9	47
Cerrone, Columbia	12	19	7	45
Will, Columbia	12	12	19	43
Peters, Princeton	12	14	12	40
Pearce, Pennsylvania	12	15	7	37
Hook, Pennsylvania	10	11	9	31
Schreiber, Penn.	12	11	9	31
Caputo, Pennsylvania	10	10	5	25
White, Harvard	11	5	15	25
Rothschild, Harvard	11	7	9	23
Vaughan, Cornell	11	8	6	22
Simpson, Harvard	9	7	7	21

Provincial Hockey League

Play-off Standing

Series A—Best 3 of 5 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Sherbrooke	2	1	8	6
Valleyfield	1	2	6	8

Fourth game—at Valleyfield, Tuesday

Series B—Best 2 of 3 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	2	0	8	5
Verdun	0	2	5	8

Verdun eliminated.

Series C—Best 2 of 3 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Lachine	2	0	15	4
St. Hyacinthe	0	2	4	15

St. Hyacinthe eliminated

Series D—Best 2 of 3 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	1	0	3	2
Lachine	0	1	2	3

Second game—at Lachine Tuesday
Results March 10
Boston 3, Lachine 2.
Sherbrooke 5, Valleyfield 3.

Cobb Chosen

John Cobb, regular right forward, has been elected to captain next winter's Yale varsity basketball team. The election took place following the Elis' 55-52 victory in an overtime Eastern Intercollegiate League game at Cambridge Saturday night.

Sports Around the Hub

Bruins-Rangers Clash of Primary Interest

Even the coming play-offs are overshadowed by the importance of the clash between the New York Rangers and the Boston Bruins at the Garden tomorrow night. First place is at stake and a probable purse of around $200 per player is the incentive of finishing on top. The Rangers are leading by one point at the moment, and the two ambitious clubs have two games against each other, following up tomorrow night's affair here with another game in the New York Garden Thursday night.

The game in New York will wind up the season for the Rangers, but the Bruins still have a game to play with Canadiens here next Sunday. Bruins need to win only one of the Ranger series and then defeat Canadiens to take the honors. If Rangers win and tie they will be secure. According to previous encounters between the two this season Rangers are the better team, but beginning tomorrow night every game between them is of championship caliber and the past can mean nothing.

Since the rest of the league has trailed throughout the season these two clubs have pointed for each other all season and tomorrow night is the beginning of the tests. Local hockey fans have been alert to the situation for some time and evidence of that is the advance sale for the game. Dit Clapper, captain and defenseman, injured in the loss, 4-2, to Amerks Saturday night, will be available tomorrow night giving both teams full strength.

* * *

Those Red Sox certainly took a liking to spring pitching yesterday, out-lasting the Cincinnati Reds 13 to 10, with the Reds using Derringer, Walters, and Turner, veteran pitchers . . . More hustle might have prevented the injury to Di Maggio—Peacock started late for the plate and was overhauled by the speedy rookie.

* * *

New Bedford won the Tech interscholastic basketball crown Saturday night defeating Haverhill in the final 53 to 27 . . . In the afternoon, Framingham won Class B honors eliminating Newburyport 43 to 27 . . . Mechanic Arts High School won the Regimental championship Saturday from the titleholder, English High, at the 101st Infantry Armory . . . Wrestlers from Weymouth High retained their Tufts interscholastic championship Saturday at Cousens Gym by scoring 37 points to Quincy's 28. Needham was third with 25 points.

* * *

By defeating the Junior Olympics 8-6 at the Arena last Saturday night, the "97" Club, a group of former college players, won the first annual U. S. Amateur Hockey Association championship and the George V. Brown Memorial Trophy. In the semifinal games, the Juniors defeated Springfield Braves 8-2, while the "97" Club eliminated St. Dom's 5-1.

Yale's varsity hockey team today held the Quadrangular League Championship, following its 5-1 victory over Harvard at New Haven Saturday night. The Blue scored a total of 11 points to nine for Princeton. Dartmouth, defending champion, finished the season with four points, while Harvard failed to win a game. The Blue also won the previous meeting between the two teams in Boston 4-2. In the afternoon the Elis' freshman team defeated the Crimson yearlings 3-2.

* * *

Williams College won the Little Three swimming championship Saturday by defeating Amherst 50-25 for its ninth straight victory this season . . . Springfield College wrestlers won four of eight titles in the first New England intercollegiate open tournament at Springfield Saturday, with M. I. T., Williams, Wesleyan, and Amherst splitting the titles in the other four events . . . Harvard and B. U. grapplers failed to score, while entries from Tufts and Dartmouth did not qualify for the final . . . Harvard's fencing team outpointed Columbia 16½-10½ . . . Northeastern trackmen lost their first dual meet of the season Saturday when they bowed to Maine at Orono 54⅓ to 62⅔ . . . In the afternoon Stan Johnson of Maine set a new national collegiate record in the 35-pound weight by heaving it 58ft. 2⅝in.

* * *

Harvard came out of a mid-season slump Saturday night to rout Cornell's polo trio 31 to 1. Capt. Gay Dillingham led the Crimson scoring with 20 goals. The 110th Cavalry of Connecticut defeated the 110th Cavalry of Boston 7 to 2 in an exhibition preliminary match.

Triple I Hockey League
(Final Standing)

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Toronto	8	0	0	64	12	16
McGill	6	2	0	35	22	12
Yale	5	3	1	39	38	11
Princeton	4	4	1	29	46	9
Queen's	4	4	0	45	29	8
Dartmouth	2	7	0	29	56	4
Harvard	0	9	0	18	54	0

Quadrangular Hockey League
(Final Standing)

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Yale	5	0	1	31	14	11
Princeton	4	1	1	24	19	9
Dartmouth	2	4	0	24	32	4
Harvard	0	4	0	15	29	0

Result March 9
Yale 5, Harvard 1.

Bowlers Travel Far Just For the Fun of Competing

DETROIT, March 11 (AP)— Distance and prize money apparently mean little or nothing to a bowler.

Of the entries from 730 cities in the current American Bowling Congress tournament here, few have a chance of sharing in the $241,000 prize money or of getting an even break on expenses.

Top prize in the five-man event is usually $1,000, and the doubles and singles championships pay off $500 and $300 respectively. Several of the teams entered from distant cities would have to win one or more titles in order to meet expenses.

One team from Honolulu, scheduled to roll later, will travel nearly 9,000 miles, or an average of 1,000 miles per game, to compete. Seventeen California teams and five Florida teams are entered.

Most of the teams from distant points fail to reach the prize class, yet back they come year after year for another fling.

Members of the Evergreen Playground Team of Vancouver, B. C., who piled up a 2,745 total in the five-man division last night, traveled 2,800 miles to roll their nine games in all-events.

The Silver Seal Sodas, veteran St. Louis campaigners, moved into the lead in the five-man event last night, totaling 2,843 and rolling one game of 1,083 which stands as high game of the tourney thus far.

Henry Halfman, of Milwaukee, added another major touch to the five-day-old pin championships with a total of 682 in the singles.

The standings:

Five-Man Event

1—Silver Seal Soda, St. Louis	2,843
2—Parkway Recreation, Milwaukee	2,801
3—Evergreen Playground, Vancouver, B. C.	2,745
4—Pastime A. C., Syracuse	2,727
5—Bonn-Pilsner, Milwaukee	2,715

Doubles

1—J. Merten-C. Berg, Milwaukee	1,196
2—M. Conrad-W. Hutchins, Glenview, Ill.	1,175
3—G. Allen-J. Hoyne, Chicago	1,168
4—H. Krenz-G. Hochenauer, Des-plaines, Ill.	1,164
5—E. Kolemainen-J. Knodt, South Range, Mich.	1,163

Singles

1—H. Halfman, Milwaukee	682
2—G. Kloha, Akron, Ohio	659
3—M. Schmidter, Milwaukee	626
4—E. Urbanski, Elizabeth, N. J.	625
5—F. Gripp, Elizabeth, N. J.	616

All-Events

F. Gripp, Elizabeth, N. J.	1,789
Gil Ehlert, Milwaukee	1,733
Anthony Russo, Syracuse	1,710
Henry Halfman, Milwaukee	1,708
Carl Frey, Syracuse	1,708

Good News First to Finish

HAVANA, March 11 (AP)—Showing her class to 10 other sailing yachts, Robert Johnson's Good News of New York finished first today in the 11th annual St. Petersburg-Havana race and hung up a new record for the 284 miles.

Her elapsed time was 37:16:43, bettering the old mark held by the Sirocco by 2:09:17.

Second to slip across the line off old Morro Castle in the early hours of the morning was the yacht Wakiva.

Good News was second throughout the race until a quarter-mile from the finish when she cleverly outmaneuvered Harkness Edwards' Wakiva to take the lead and win by 2m. 18s. Wakiva, first to finish last year, had an elapsed time of 37:19:01. She was the scratch boat in the yawl division.

Gulf Stream, Dudley Sharp's 71-foot yawl of Houston, Tex., arrived at 3:03:49 a. m., the third boat to cross the finish line. She had an elapsed time of 39:03:49 and a corrected time for the yawl division of 37:59:49.

The favored Stormy Weather, owned by William Labrot of Annapolis, did not finish until 3:52:16 a. m., scoring an elapsed time of 39:25:16 and division time of 36:24:16, and making Good News first in the yawl division. She had a division time of 35:58:43.

The summaries:

Boat	Finish Time	Elapsed Time	Division
Good News	1:16:43	37:16:43	(Yawl)
Wakiva	1:19:01	37:19:01	(Yawl)
Gulf Stream	3:03:49	39:03:49	(Yawl)
Stormy Weather	3:52:16	39:52:16	(Yawl)
Condos	5:17:18	41:17:18	(Yawl)
Golacamm	6:27:51	42:27:51	(Schooner)
Java Head	7:07:18	43:07:18	(Cutter)

Bowling Prize

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — Ida Simmons of Norfolk, Va., the United States' top rank duckpin bowler, won the $50 first prize in the Olive Johnson sweepstakes here with a six-game score of 752.

Miss Simmons was trailing Ann Mitchell of Hartford until her last game when she rolled 166. Her other scores were 112, 97, 145, 117 and 115.

Moncton Qualifies

SAINT JOHN, N. B., March 11 (CP)—By a one-goal margin, Moncton Eagles became senior hockey champions of New Brunswick Saturday night and qualified to meet the powerful Sydney Millionaires for the Maritimes title and a berth in the Allan Cup playdowns.

Tech Tourney Basketball
By the Associated Press
Result March 9
At Cambridge, Mass.; New Bedford 43, Haverhill 27.

College Squash
By the Associated Press
Results March 9
Exeter 5, Yale Freshmen 0.
Amherst 5, Williams 4.

College Rifle
By the Associated Press
Results March 9
Navy 1,392, Army 1,376.
Yale 1,379, Harvard 1,366.

Tufts Elects Two

Edward M. Dugger, IC4A hurdles champion, has been elected captain of the Tufts College indoor track team. Philip Gomez, Jr., of Brattleboro, Vt., basketball guard, was named captain of the Jumbo hoop team. Both are Engineering School juniors.

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming

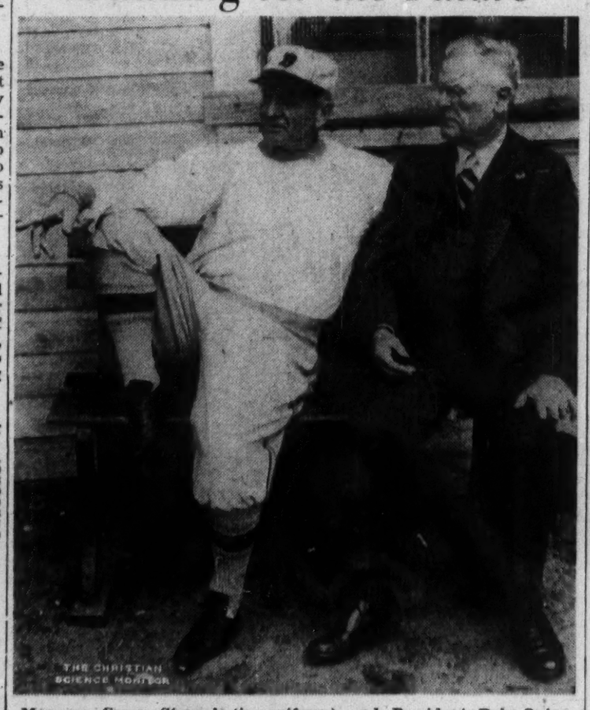
	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Yale	5	0	283	92	1.000
Princeton	5	1	257	193	.833
Harvard	4	1	237½	137½	.800
Dartmouth	2	3	240½	209½	.500
Navy	2	4	202	248	.333
Columbia	1	5	163	287	.167
Penn	0	6	117	333	.000

Results March 9
Navy 47, Columbia 28.
Dartmouth 57, Penn 18.
Meet This Week
Tuesday: Havard at Yale.

Eastern Amateur Hockey
By the Associated Press
New York Rovers 3, Rivervale 0.
Atlantic City 6, Washington 5.

College Polo
By the Associated Press
Result March 9
Army 12, Yale 11.

Building for the Future



Manager Casey Stengel (in uniform) and President Bob Quinn of the Bees study the group of youngsters on hand at Bradenton, Fla., during the spring training practice

Colorado, Oklahoma Aggies, De Paul and Duquesne Basketballers Invade New York

Two Brooklyn Colleges In Metropolitan Hoop Tourney

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—If you're looking for the season's prize example of sheer courage, you might well consider two schools from Brooklyn, the Borough better known for the Rover-boy antics of its baseball Dodgers than for the fortitude of its basketball teams.

But you can't discount the courage that Long Island University and St. John's College have shown in agreeing to uphold the Metropolitan area's dignity in the college invitational basketball tourney that opened today in Madison Square Garden.

Best in Field

For pitted against the kids from the left bank of the East River will come four teams that are just about the best in the college field (if you exclude Rice and Southern California) this season—Colorado's three time Big Seven champions, Oklahoma Aggies, winners of 25 straight as they swept through to the Missouri Valley title; De Paul of Chicago, victors in 20 of 24 games against the best in the country, and Duquesne of Pittsburgh, counting 18 victims in 19 tries!

Long Island was due to play De Paul in the tourney's opener and in what was a rubber match between the two, for each has beaten the other once this season. The second game today pitted St. John's and Duquesne, and no one would be disgraced in losing that one. On Wednesday Colorado plays the L. I. U.-De Paul winner and Oklahoma Aggies meets the St. John's-Duquesne victor, then on Friday the winners meet for the title.

Western Event

While all this goes on in New York, there's a repeat performance among the three Big Six co-titlists, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma, that should play to packed houses in Wichita. They'll vie—on Monday and Tuesday—to see which gets to play the air-minded Oklahoma Aggies for the right to enter the western regional tourney of the N. C. A. A. March 22-23 at Kansas City. Also in the western event will be Colorado, Rice, and Southern California, the Coast champion by virtue of two straight over Oregon this week end in the Pacific North-South play-offs. Southern Cal won, 54-41 and 63-26, to settle that issue beyond dispute.

The eastern regional play-offs have been set for the Butler Field House also on March 22-23.

Week's Scramble

If you are not going to be in either New York or Wichita, you might drop in on Kansas City and see the always colorful "little college" meet—more properly labelled the national intercollegiate basketball tournament. There, in a week-long scramble, such fine aggregations as last year's winner, Southwestern of Winfield, Kan., Central State of Warrensburg, Mo., Louisiana Normal of Natchitoches, La., East Texas State of Commerce, Texas, Kansas State of Pittsburg, Kan., San Diego State of California, and the Maryville, Mo., Teachers will put their fine seasonal records on the block.

The national picture, with the wind-up of the Coast and Big Six races, is dotted with these winners:

East: Dartmouth, Ivy League; New York U, independent.
Southern Conference: North Carolina.
Southeastern Conference: Kentucky.
Big Ten: Purdue.
Big Six: Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma.
Big Seven: Colorado.
Southwest: Rice.
Pacific Coast: Southern California.
Missouri Valley: Oklahoma Aggies.

Campbell Kane May Follow In Footsteps of Don Lash

CHICAGO, March 11 (AP)—The Middle West, long the breeding ground of track champions, has a new crop in the making.

The Big Ten indoor meet Saturday which gave Michigan its seventh straight championship uncovered several potential headliners in the sprints, distance events, and field events.

One of the brightest, if not the brightest, of these youngsters is Indiana's Campbell Kane, lanky sophomore. Kane, upholding Indiana's reputation for fine distance runners, took the mile run in 4m. 13.3s., highly creditable in view of the fact it was his first race in a conference meet.

Kane showed great promise of carrying on in the footsteps of such Indiana stars as Don Lash, Tommy Deckard, and Charles Hornbostel, not to mention such other Midwest distance stars as the great Glenn Cunningham, Charles Fenske, and Greg Rice.

Michigan's Don Canham, also making his bow in conference competition, high jumped six feet, four inches, considerably under some of his better dual meet performances, but good enough for a tie for first with Jim Smith of Northwestern.

Myron Piker of Northwestern successfully defended the indoor sprint title he won as a sophomore by going the distance in 6.2s., only a tenth of a second off the conference record held by Jesse Owens of Ohio State and Sam Stoller of Michigan.

The two most brilliant performers among the veterans in the meet were Roy Cochran of Indiana and Ralph Schwarzkopf of Michigan. Cochran ran the 440 in 48.2s. for a new conference mark and a new American indoor mark for a dirt track. Schwarzkopf's 9m. 10.7s. was good for a new Conference record in the two-mile.

In taking its seventh straight title, Michigan scored 37 5-14 points. Indiana was runner-up with 30 6-7, and Wisconsin third with 24 13-14. The team championship was the Wolverines' first since Ken Doherty became head coach. He succeeded Charles Hoyt, who took a similar post at Yale University last year.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

THOMASVILLE, Ga.—Byron Nelson and Lloyd Mangrum tie for lead in first round of $3,000 open golf tournament with 68's, four under par.

MIAMI BEACH—Three American records broken in Women's National A. A. U. indoor swimming championships as Helen Crlenkovich wins 10-foot diving with 146.77; Brenda Helser takes 220-yard freestyle in 2:30.3; and New York wins 300-yard medley relay in 3:28.6.

NEW YORK—Don Budge defeats Big Bill Tilden, 7—5, 6—2, in feature match of professional tennis exhibition for Finnish Relief Fund.

NEW YORK—Jim Herbert wins Casey 600 in 1:10.8 and Greg Rice captures two mile run in 8:56.2 for world indoor records in K. of C. track meet.

CORAL GABLES—Craig Wood and Billy Burke win $5,000 international four ball golf title by beating Dick Metz and Ky Laffoon 3 and 2.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Patty Berg tops Elizabeth Hicks 3 and 2 to win Florida east coast women's golf championship.

EAST LANSING, Mich.—Marquette wins 14th annual indoor Central College Conference track title, nosing out Pitt.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Michigan Wolverines win Big Ten swimming championship for second straight year with Ohio State second.

KANSAS CITY — Nebraska noses out Missouri's defending champions 35½-32½ for Big Six track crown.

LANCASTER, Pa.—University of Pittsburgh takes Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association championship.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. — Penn State surprises with its fifth Eastern Intercollegiate Boxing Association championship as Army and Syracuse deadlock for second.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — For 10th time in 13 years Lehigh captures Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling title.

CHICAGO — Michigan gains seventh consecutive Big Ten indoor track title as Indiana places second.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 10

At Los Angeles: Major League All-Stars 4, Pacific Coast All-Stars 1.
At St. Petersburg, Fla.: New York (A) 8, St. Louis (N) 7.
At Lakeland, Fla.: Detroit (A) 11, Brooklyn (N) 2.
At Tampa, Fla.: Boston (A) 13, Cincinnati (N) 10.
At Orlando, Fla.: Washington (A) 5, New York (N) 4.
At San Diego, Calif.: Philadelphia (A) 6, San Diego (PC) 3.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 10

National League

N. Y. Rangers 4, N. Y. Americans 2.
Detroit 5, Montreal 2.
Chicago 3, Toronto 1.

International-American League

Indianapolis 3, Springfield 0.
Hershey 6, Syracuse 2.
Philadelphia 2, New Haven 0.
Providence 3, Cleveland 2.

American Association

St. Paul 4, St. Louis 2.
Minneapolis 3, Kansas City 2.
Omaha 5, Tulsa 4.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results March 9

Washington and Jefferson 40, Geneva 38.
West Virginia 42, Pittsburgh 35.
R. I. State 49, Connecticut 48.
Worcester Tech 59, Rensselaer 42.
Columbia 43, Cornell 34.
Providence 48, Brown 39.
Notre Dame 47, Detroit 40.
Harvard Freshmen 47, Yale Freshmen 39.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results March 9

Williams 50, Amherst 35.
Amherst Freshmen 40, Williams Freshmen 35.
Syracuse 40, Cornell 35.
Cornell Freshmen 45, Syracuse Freshmen 21.
Dartmouth 37, Pennsylvania 18.
Navy 47, Columbia 28.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Results March 9

Cornell 21, Pennsylvania 6.
Navy 15, New York U. 12.
Yale 14, Princeton 13.
Yale Freshmen 15½, Princeton Freshmen 11½.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 16, Dartmouth 11.
Seton Hall 17, City College (N. Y.) 10.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results March 9

Yale 5, Harvard 1.
Yale Freshmen 3, Harvard Freshmen 2.
Yale Jayvees 6, Harvard Jayvees 1.
Case 2, Carnegie Tech 1.
Duquesne 4, Western Reserve 4.

Sophomore Slugger —By Pap'

-CHARLEY KELLER-
-THE BRILLIANT YOUNG YANKEE OUTFIELDER IS PICKING UP WHERE HE LEFT OFF LAST FALL!
SITTING PRETTY
2nd YEAR
HE WAS THE BATTING STAR OF THE YANKEES' VICTORY OVER THE REDS
DAD'
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What a big difference a year can make in a ball player!

A year ago when Charley Keller was working out in the Yankees' training camp he was somewhat shy and apprehensive. It was only natural that he should be concerned about his ability to make the grade. He had come up with something of a reputation as a slugger but it was up to him to prove that he could hit big league pitching. In his eagerness to impress, Keller overworked a bit which hampered his work.

In contrast, this spring finds the youngster confident and going about his chores with an air of assurance. He's not at all cocky. He merely acts as though his mind was at ease and the only thing he seems to be thinking about is to get into the best-possible condition. He is one of the hardest workers in camp.

With Joe Di Maggio missing from the early workouts, the spotlight has been focused on the youngster who stole the show in the World Series. There isn't anyone in camp who can match his powerful drives and observers insist that he has a great year ahead. Some even go so far as to predict that the stocky Maryland farm lad is likely to give Di Maggio or anyone else quite a tussle for the batting championship this season. Charley hit .334 in 111 games last year and was coming along like a house afire when the season ended. He was at his peak in the series with the Cincinnati Reds.

Keller's fine showing last year can be traced directly to the same manner in which Manager Joe McCarthy brought him along. McCarthy saw enough of Keller in camp to be convinced that the youngster was ready despite the lameness he developed. He let Charley take his time. Had he rushed the young outfielder into action he might have ruined a great ball player. When McCarthy did turn Keller loose, the youngster came through in great style.

—Pap'

Tilden Cheered In Tennis Show For Relief Fund

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Bill Tilden made one of his increasingly infrequent tennis stops in New York last night—and both current tennis history and the Finns are the better for it today.

He wasn't any match for the masterful Californian, Don Budge—but nobody expected him to be. It was worth the price of admission—and many of the seats sold for $10 apiece—to see him unloose his old cannon ball occasionally, to see him grimace at his conqueror when Don skidded a service ace past him, and to see him glare at the umpires when they called one wrong.

And the applause of some 5,000 New Yorkers should have warmed his heart, for he was the gallery darling again just as he has been so many times in the past. They cheered as much for Bill as they did for Herbert Hoover, the ex-President who is heading the relief drive that was benefitted by the show. They howled when he took a game from Budge, and they thoroughly enjoyed his stagey antics.

It was Tilden's show all the way—and he made the most of it. But it was Budge's tennis that awed and ah'ed the critics. He drubbed Bill, 7—5, 6—2 then teamed with Berkeley Bell, who has seen better tennis days, to smother Bill and Vinnie Richards 6—3, 6—2 and then, tired, he bowed to Fred Perry in a three-set singles match that replaced a scheduled doubles encounter. Even losing to Perry, he was terrific.

The show grossed over $11,000 of which the Finns will get about $8,000.

Winter Sports

By the Associated Press

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., March 11 (AP)—Toni Matt of Laconia, N. H., Wendell Cram of Rutland, Vt., and Torger Tokle of the Norway Ski Club hold seven new skiing honors among them today.

Matt, 20-year-old National open ski champion, captured the slalom race yesterday to add to his record-breaking victory in the downhill Saturday for a sweep of the F. I. S. open class in the first Wilderness Ski Meet. Cram won the closed class slalom and took second in the downhill.

Tokle completed his domination of Eastern ski-jumping yesterday at Salisbury Mills, where he took three-way honors in the 19th annual Norsemen Ski Club meet.

Matt took each flush and gate of the 50-flag slalom course on Mt. Jo's Rimrock trail with ease and finished in 2:31.60 for the two trips down the nearly one-mile run.

Saturday, Matt raced over the mile and a half downhill course in 2:27.1 to defeat a field of five skiers in the F. I. S. class, bettering the old mark by 13 seconds.

Cram, in winning the closed class, had a total time of 2:40.13 to defeat John Maxwell, Syracuse University; Peter Patch and Everett Bailey, both of the University of Vermont.

Bailey took second in the combined events, and Heinz Krebs of New York City's German Ski Club and Edward Blood of the University of New Hampshire were behind Matt in the F. I. S. class.

Tokle led his Class A division with a 223.9 point total and received prizes for the longest (154 feet) and most graceful jumps. Raymond Dion, Lebanon Outing Club, gained Class B honors at Salisbury Mills with a 215.2 total.

* * *

RUTLAND, Vt., March 11 (AP)—Dorothy Hoyt of the Schenectady Winter Sports Club, a former Olympic skier, captured the United States Eastern amateur downhill, slalom and combined titles at Pico Peak yesterday over a field of approximately 30 contestants.

Miss Hoyt negotiated the downhill in 4:06.6 for a new women's record on the famed Sunset Schuss course. Stevia Korzun of the Otter Ski Club of Rutland was second in the combined, eight points ahead of Kathleen Harriman of the Sun Valley, S. C., who finished third.

Last year's winner of the slalom title was Margaretta Fisk of Woodstock, who was third in that event yesterday. There was no downhill race in 1939.

* * *

PINKHAM NOTCH, N. H., March 11 (AP)—Waiting until afternoon to turn in the fastest time, E. Peter Garrett, of Seattle, Wash., won the sixth annual Applachian Mountain Club downhill ski race on the Wildcat Trail yesterday.

Garrett, a Harvard Business School student wearing the colors of the White Mountain Ski Runners, tore down the one and one-third mile course during the afternoon in 2:02.4 for a total time of 5:02.4.

Best previous time was made during a morning run by Robert Meservey of the Dartmouth Outing Club, who turned in a 2:32.4 effort.

The Dartmouth B team took the team prize with the Dartmouth A team second and the Dartmouth Alumni team third.

The first 10 finishers and total time:

1—E. Peter Garrett, White Mt. Ski Runners 5:02.4.
2—Robert Meservey, Dartmouth Outing Club, B 5:04.6.
3—Chapman Wentworth, Dartmouth Outing Club, A 5:07.4.
4—Robert M. Clark, New Hampshire University 5:10.6.
5—Amos R. Little, Dartmouth Alumni 5:10.8.
6—E. N. Hunter, Dartmouth Alumni 5:13.0.
7—Jack Tobin, Dartmouth Outing Club, B 5:13.6.
8—Robert Skinner, Dartmouth Outing Club, A 5:18.4.
9—Chester Johnson, Appalachian Mt. Club 5:23.8.
10—Dana Hinckley, Schuss 5:24.4.

* * *

LAND O' LAKES, Wis., March 11 (AP)—Ted Zoberski, of Ironwood, Mich., jumping for the home club, won Class A in the second annual Gateway Club ski tournament yesterday. He leaped 90 and 87 feet despite a strong northwest wind and a temperature of 10 above zero.

Jim Running, of Eau Claire, Wis., captured Class B on superior form, while Robert Him, of Ironwood, and Leonard Maki, of Ishpeming, Mich., tied for first place on points in Class C.

* * *

STOWE, Vt., March 11 (AP)—Ira Townsend, Middlebury College cross-country ski ace, won the Vermont closed championship yesterday by adding a fifth-place in the jumping to a first in Saturday's Langlauf.

Robert Laffin, young jumping star of the Springfield Outing Club, won the jumping title from a field of 23 with two leaps of 26 meters each for a total of 142.3 points.

Fifteen-year-old James Durrance of Springfield High School, brother of the former Dartmouth aces, won the crowd's fancy with a leap of 27 meters in his second try, after soaring 26½ meters on his first jump and falling. The spill dropped Durrance to tenth place.

Four hundred persons braved an icy wind and snow flurries to witness the jumping.

Youngsters Move To Swim Titles In Girls' Meet

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 11 (AP)—Youthful champions dominated the Nation's indoor women aquatic performers today after a meet in which four American records fell by the waterside.

Only 19-year-old Helen Crlenkovich of San Francisco, who retained her high board diving championship with a record score, withstood the challenge of young stars. All told, nine titles changed hands.

The new individual champions, with their ages:

Nancy Merki, 13, of Portland, Ore., 440-yard freestyle.
Patty Aspinall, 13, of Indianapolis, 220-yard breaststroke.
Mary Patricia Fairbrother, 15, of Miami, low-board diving.
Brenda Helser, 15, of Portland, Ore., 220-yard freestyle.
Gloria Callen, 16, of New York, 100-yard back stroke.
Halina Tomska Tullis, 21, of Chicago, 100-yard freestyle.
Lorraine Fischer, 22, of New York, 300-yard individual medley.

Tiny Miss Aspinall set up a new record of 3 minutes, 10.1 seconds in the breaststroke and Miss Hesler swam the fastest indoor 220-yard freestyle ever timed by the Amateur Athletic Union—2:30.3.

Miss Crlenkovich accumulated 146.77 points in winning the high dive—2.77 better than her own previous total.

The New York medley relay team accounted for the fourth record, 3.28.6.

The Women's Swimming Association of New York ran away with the team title, accumulating 36 points to 24 for the Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland, Ore.

Teams representing the Women's Swimming Association of New York captured both relay championships. Elizabeth Ryan, Helen Rains, Miss Fischer and Mildred O'Donnell won the 400-yard freestyle, with Miss Callen, Miss Fischer and Miss Ryan taking the 300-yard medley relay.

Rangers Back At Head Of Race Again

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	27	18	5	133	78	59
Boston	29	12	4	141	95	62
Toronto	23	16	6	116	85	52
Chicago	21	19	6	105	116	48
Detroit	16	24	6	86	119	38
Americans	14	22	5	95	130	33
Canadiens	10	31	5	84	152	25

Results March 9

Americans 4, Boston 2.
Canadiens 5, Detroit 0.
Toronto 3, Chicago 2.

Results March 10

Rangers 4, Americans 2.
Detroit 5, Canadiens 2.
Chicago 2, Toronto 1.

By the Associated Press

If they had been trying all season, the National Hockey League clubs couldn't have figured out any way to finish the campaign that would be much more appealing to the customers than this week's two-game series between the Boston Bruins and New York Rangers.

They have played out most of their strings of 48 games now and these two teams still are battling for first place, separated by only one point, after all the other positions in the standing have been definitely settled.

As the result of their week-end meetings with the sixth-place New York Americans, the Rangers are on top again with 63 points to Boston's 62. They beat the tired Amerks 4-2 last night after the Bruins had gone down by the same count Saturday. But those two games with the Bruins—at Boston tomorrow and New York Thursday—are all the Rangers have left while Boston has a final encounter with the last-place Montreal Canadiens next Sunday.

Bruins Favored

That means, probably, that an even break will win the league title for Boston, for the Bruins figure to beat the Montrealers, while the Rangers can take the crown by winning three of the four possible points.

Earl Robertson, the goalie who was the main reason for the Americans' victory at Boston, didn't get quite as good support last night from a weary team. The count stood at 2-2 going into the last 10 minutes after Chuck Conacher had scored twice for the Amerks and Neil Colville twice for the Rangers. Then the star spangled defense began to give way under the pressure and Kilby Macdonald and Muzz Patrick drove in the deciding goals.

Third In Doubt

One other spot in the standing, third, was left a trifle short of a mathematical certainty when the Toronto Leafs and Chicago Black Hawks divided a pair of week-end games, Toronto won at home Saturday, 5-2, but lost 2-1 at Chicago last night. The games were notable for their roughness with a total of 43 penalties being handed out. As a result if the Hawks win their remaining two games and Toronto loses three straight, they can wind up tied in points. The goal averages, however, are all in favor of the Leafs.

The Americans' Saturday triumph clinched the last play-off spot for them while Detroit's Red Wings earned fifth place last night with a 5-2 victory over the Canadiens, who had blanked them 3-0 at Montreal Saturday. Mud Bruneteau was last night's leader with a goal and two assists.

Coach Likes 1937 Team Rather Than Present Titlists

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., March 11 (AP)—Leo Houck has turned out seven Eastern Intercollegiate Boxing Association championship teams at Penn State, but none of them gets his vote as the best Nittany Lion team he has coached.

Instead, the coach, who saw his 1940 combination win permanent possession of the association's title trophy Saturday night, picked the 1937 team today as the tops.

The 1937 team, undefeated in dual meets, was nosed out for the title by Syracuse by a single point. Its members included Billy Soose, Izzy Richter, a former National A. A. U. heavyweight champion, Frank Goodman, National collegiate 135-pound champion in 1936, Sammy Donato and Lou Ritzie, both eastern title winners.

But Houck is enthusiastic in his praise of the current Lion champions.

In addition to Capt. Mike Cooper, 127-pound champion,, 165-pounder Jim Lewis captured the Eastern title and five other Lions won second places. Syracuse produced three individual champions in Milford Fahey, 120 pounds, Loren Schoff, 145 pounds, and Americo Woyciesjes, light heavyweight, but gained only a tie for second place with Army, whose individual champions were Wallace Clement, 135 pounds, and Harry Stella, heavyweight. The remaining 155-pound title went to lanky John Clark of Cornell, the fourth-place winner.

Two of the Lions' previous team titles were won before Navy retired the first trophy offered by the Baltimore Sun in 1928. Next year the association members will compete for the Edward J. Neil trophy, offered by the organization in memory of the Associated Press writer.

Elis Elect Pierson

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Paul Pierson of Milwaukee has been elected captain of Yale's hockey team for next season. His election was announced following the Elis' 5-1 victory over Harvard last Saturday night.

Meet in New York Proves Records Come From Races

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—It still takes races rather than build-ups to produce records.

That argument was proved to the most of the fans at Madison Square Garden Saturday night, when two brilliant competitions produced world records for 600 yards and two miles, while Chuck Fenske won an over-ballyhooed mile in his slowest Garden time of the year.

Jim Herbert cut three-tenths of a second off his own indoor 600 mark. In winning in 1:10.8, he had to come from third place in the last lap, and National Champion Charley Belcher and Manhattan College's John Quigley also must have beaten Herbert's old 1:11.1. Quigley was no more than four feet back in third place.

Came From Behind

Greg Rice, the toy Bulldog from South Bend, Ind., had to come from second place in the last 80 yards to take the two-mile in new record time of 8:56.2. In beating Wisconsin's Walter Mehl and Indiana's Tommy Deckard by 10 and 17 yards, he hauled them both through the fastest two miles they'd ever run—8:58.2 and 8:58.8, first time either had broken nine minutes.

Herbert and Rice, together with Fenske, Al Blozis of Georgetown and Allan Tolmich of Detroit today stand out as the leading performers of the season.

Eight of Ten

Herbert, in addition to his record, won eight out of 10 races and brought N. Y. U. home the winner in every mile relay which he anchored. Rice now holds the board track records for two and three miles, and is a "natural" to meet Taisto Maki, outdoor record-holder at those distances, in the Finnish Relief Fund meet March 30 or 31.

Fenske, though finishing off with a disappointing 4:13.2 when the milers refused to follow John Borican's pace, took over Glenn Cunningham's mile mantle with seven straight triumphs. Tolmich was the winner in all four Garden hurdles races, including the nationals, and Blozis reduced shot-put "competition" to a series of one-man shows.

Two Meets Remain

Two major indoor meets remain on the eastern program. Thursday night on the six-lap Dartmouth track, Herbert will go after the antiquated 440-yard record of 49.6s. (the one they've been beating in the Midwest is for a dirt track); Borican will try to improve on his Millrose three-quarters of 3:02.6; Long John John Woodruff will go after Borican's 800-meter and 880-yard marks, and N. Y. U.'s mile relay runners will fire at the 3:15.2 hung up at Hanover last year by Fordham.

All of them also are likely to be in the Finnish meet. Herbert, certainly, seems a sure shot to be one of the four starters in the 440, while Borican and possibly Woodruff are three-quarter candidates. The other events, as planned by Dan Ferris, are one and a half and two and a half mile runs, with Maki possibly running both; a hurdle series, medley shot-put and mile relay.

Chicago Is Asked to Show Basis for Big Ten Charges

CHICAGO, March 11 (AP)—A threat of ostracism from all Big Ten varsity sports activities hung today over the University of Chicago.

The cleavage between Chicago and the other conference schools came into the open Saturday night when athletic directors declined to give the Maroons basketball games on their schedules "until some questions are answered."

The conference has been waiting for those answers ever since Chicago abandoned intercollegiate football last Dec. 21. Shortly after the school took this action an "unknown spokesman" for the institution said "you can't play Big Ten football without being crooked as far as the league rules are concerned."

Hutchins' Speech

Three weeks later President Robert M. Hutchins said in a speech to the students that there is no such thing as "legitimate subsidization" under conference rules. He added he didn't believe enough competent players could be "legally assisted" under conference rules "to affect materially the record of our football teams." The Maroons have not been a title contender in several years, usually winding up in the bottom spot.

In a statement issued through Commissioner John L. Griffith, the athletic directors said they took "no exception" to Chicago's decision to give up football, but added:

"However, a statement of an unknown spokesman for the trustees and the issuance of a pamphlet containing false statements derogatory to the conference, by the Alumni Council, seems to the directors to be contrary to conterence procedure."

Air Charges

The directors asked Chicago, in effect, to hand over to Major Griffith for investigation any charges of rules violations by other schools, or to retreat from its contention that there is cheating. They said they would delay completing the basketball slates until Chicago had had a chance to make clear its position.

So now it is Chicago's move. Hutchins and Athletic Director Nelson Metcalf have declined to make any statements on the athletic directors' action. The athletic directors have the power to ban all Chicago teams from competing with other conference outfits, but the school can remain a member of the conference without meeting any of the other members in athletics.

Meet in May

The Faculty Committee alone has the power to oust any school from the organization. The athletic directors meet again in May when they are expected to take definite action on the matter.

Reports that Chicago's days as a conference member were numbered have been circulated widely and frequently ever since the Maroons abandoned football and even before that time. Pittsburgh, which operates under Big Ten rules and under the supervision of Major Griffith, is considered the most likely successor to Chicago should the Midway school drop out.

American League Soccer

By the Associated Press

Results March 10

At New York: Baltimore S. C. 2, New York Americans 1.
At Kearny, N. J.: Kearny Scots-Americans 4, Philadelphia Germans 2.
At Philadelphia: Philadelphia Passons 3, Baltimore Americans 0.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Results March 9

Maine 62 2-3, Northeastern 54 1-3.
Bates 73, Colby 44.

Where To Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.

57 Hanover Street	Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street	Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H.	19 N. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass.	401 Essex Street
Portland, Me.	566 Congress Street

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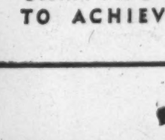

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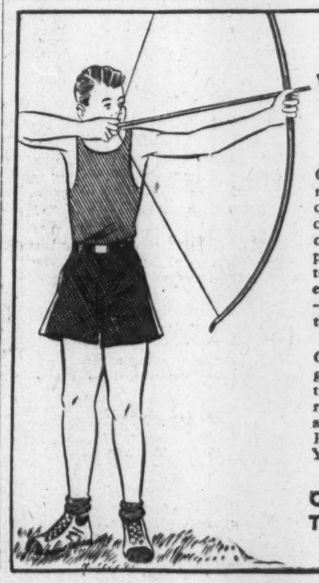

WHY THEY LIKE CAMPING

Camping is popular with millions of boys and girls because it fulfills many of their childhood dreams. Living out-of-doors—learning to be expert at swimming, canoeing, tennis, and archery—discovering the secrets of the woods—campers enjoy themselves to the utmost.

Camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will gladly send you full information about their activities and rates. Camp advertisements are published on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

CAMPING LEADS TO ACHIEVEMENT

The Home Forum

South Window Or North Window

When I was a boy, I was told time and again not to stand by the window and watch people passing. If we had lived in the country, as I do now, my mother might not have been quite so insistent.

Here, where so few people pass my house on foot, it would seem to me a foolish sort of self-denial not to take a good look at them. One does not need to pull aside the curtain or stand with his nose against the window glass in order to see. Sitting at my study table, I have a good view of anyone coming up the road from the south. I do not know whether or not they can look in and see me looking out. If they can, what of it? Country people expect to be looked at.

It is not all curiosity and wondering who this person is and where he is going. There is a fascination in watching anyone walk, especially when there is nothing to distract his attention from his walking and nothing to distract your attention from your watching. A man's gait may not tell everything about him, but what it does tell it tells most vividly.

* * *

Across the field from me live four brothers, young day laborers in their twenties. Often I see them going back and forth on that other road. They are too far away to tell apart—except by their gait. Frank walks fairly briskly, with a straight-ahead motion. Eddie takes a longer, lumbering, up-and-down stride. Jimmie swings out gracefully, like a skater. Joe moves with the short easy steps of a man of self-assurance. Their sister has the brisk confident swing of a girl marching in a gymnastic meet. You have seen a company of such girls stepping along rhythmically, taking corners with nice precision, seeming to say to their brothers: "When it comes to marching, we are one step ahead of you." Della always walks that way.

Last winter, for a week or two, three woodchoppers used to come up the road every morning on their way to work. They always arrived in the same formation. Number one, the shortest, walked a couple of paces ahead and in front of the others. Number two and number three walked side by side, except that number three, who carried himself conspicuously erect, was usually half a step behind his companion. They never varied. They never changed their pace or paused. They never looked aside or looked around. Morning after morning, from a south window, I would catch sight of them far down the road by the bridge, would watch till they were opposite my house, and then would go over to a north window and watch till they had disappeared round the bend. They were like a recurring theme, repeated note for note, more impressive at each repetition; a minor sort of theme, shall we say? such as might be played by the woodwinds.

A little girl who lives up the road and walks back and forth to school drifts along these winter days as silently as a solitary snow bird. What she thinks about as she idles by, I do not know, but certainly she never guesses that anyone watches her.

* * *

As the afternoon light fades and the snow grows very white and the trees turn very dark, I would not exchange my window view for any woodcut I have ever seen. Now the slowly moving silhouette of a man, driving a sleigh. Now the outline of a small boy, trudging home.

I think the people are in the right proportion. They are not in view all the time, like the fields, the road, the roofs, the trees, and the hills. But, when they do enter the picture, how they focus the attention and turn all else to background.

* * *

Before I moved here, this was the home of an old woman in her nineties. My neighbors—those young laborers from across the field—often tell me about her. How as boys they used to come to see her. How she always had something to give them, an apple, maybe, or a bunch of grapes. How she used to make straw hats for them in summer. And how—this they remember best of all—she would sit at one of the kitchen windows by the hour and watch them play outdoors. Sometimes it was a south window, other times it was a north window. Perhaps one was for morning and the other was for afternoon. I do not know. She may have moved from window to window as the sun does according to the time of day and the season.

I wish I could walk up the road past her house—which is my house now—and see her sitting there. I'm sure neither of us would feel embarrassed in being looked at by the other. Nor would we be aware of any breach of decorum.

ROBERT FRANCIS

By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

"Long Wharf, Boston": *An Etching by Claxton Byron Moulton*

Mr. Moulton says of this plate of Long Wharf on the Boston waterfront, that he made the etching from rapid sketches, while his impressions were still instant and alive. He believes that if it is not possible to etch directly on the copper from the scene itself, a pen drawing is the best preliminary approach, as the technique may be made to follow closely the etched line. Practice in pen-and-ink technique brings surety and is excellent preparation for future work directly on copper. The interest in a fine etching, both to the artist and to those who view it, comes from that something caught on the wing which has been put down in the heat of intense enthusiasm.

Aquarius

There is a crust of snow upon these fields,
On the long fields descending to the lake,
Arching with granite of ice the running spring
And its delicate treble of speech below the armor of snow.
Breaking the arch, I wait till my pail overflows.

Only the wind has walked upon this hill,
Only the wind rippling the deserts of snow
Beneath his wayward and immortal feet.

HENRY BESTON

The Twentieth Century's Challenge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the dawn of the twentieth century, radiant with portents of peace and mighty achievement, the wisdom, power, and riches gained in past ages seemed to furnish a basis from which to make the coming century the greatest our world has ever known. In the words of the Preacher (Ecclesiastes 7:29), men had "sought out many inventions." The land was becoming vibrant with mechanized industry; every avenue of human knowledge lured the thinker and research worker; the soil produced abundantly; wealth abounded; the arts flourished, and good fellowship prevailed. Christian Science, the greatest discovery of the age, was bringing to mankind the divine Science of Mind-healing, as it was known and practiced by Christ Jesus and the primitive Christians. The century's promise was great.

In her Message to The Mother Church for 1900 (p. 9) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, said, "The twentieth century in the ebb and flow of thought will challenge the thinkers, speakers, and workers to do their best." May it not be well for us to pause and consider to what extent we are fulfilling the glowing expectations which ushered in this century? In the "ebb and flow of thought," are men and nations keeping step with the ideals that challenge them "to do their best" in human endeavor? Are they reaching out for the goal of spiritual perfection and true brotherhood; or, are they seeking to establish the dominance of materiality and personal power above the things of Spirit?

Notwithstanding the failure of the World War to make the world "safe for democracy" and to end war, it perhaps has made clear to right-thinking people that the spirit of democracy cannot be engrafted upon nations by conquest. Nor can might make right, or the ancient technique of war that to the victors belong the spoils, be successfully applied to the advanced ideals of our times. Neither can the pillage and confiscation of neighboring countries forever continue to violate the great moral precepts (Exodus 20:13, 15, 17): "Thou shalt not kill. . . . Thou shalt not steal. . . . Thou shalt not covet." For the second time in the first half of the twentieth century, a major war is being waged, a mighty struggle between the mist-enshrouded sagas of pagan idolatry and crude materialism, on the one hand, and the enlightening precepts of Christ's Christianity, and a higher humanity, on the other hand. In what way have the thinkers, speakers, and workers, intelligent people of our time, failed to do their best, that these calamities should have come upon a beautiful and bountiful world?

In a statement published in the *New York World*, December, 1900, and recorded in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 266), entitled "*Insufficient Freedom*," Mrs. Eddy said: "To my sense, the most imminent dangers confronting the coming century are: the robbing of people of life and liberty under the warrant of the Scriptures; the claims of politics and of human power, industrial slavery, and insufficient freedom of honest competition; and ritual, creed, and trusts in place of the Golden Rule, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.'"

In these "imminent dangers" enumerated by Mrs. Eddy, may we not discern the seeds of cruel oppression growing out of greed, animality, and personal domination, and yielding their harvest of strife and warfare? Where do the claims of "politics and human power," of "industrial slavery," and of "insufficient freedom of honest competition" arise, except in individual wrong thinking, expressed in the spread of vicious propaganda, and in working for one's own selfish interests without consideration of the rights and privileges of others?

Christian Science, meeting the twentieth century at every point of its advance, protests against the sinister evils that would disturb the peace of the world and the happiness of mankind. It brings to human consciousness a new light on the Golden Rule, showing it to be not only the guide to individual freedom and right endeavor, but the only safe arbiter in international relations. This century challenges monopolistic trusts, creeds, and universal indifference to the demand of loving one's neighbor as one's self, and calls for a world citizenship based upon the right of all mankind to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The centuries may change the map of the world, but they cannot change the truth that makes men free, as taught by Christ Jesus, and as made demonstrable to this age in the teachings of Christian Science. The challenge to do our best today can be met only through working, watching, and praying for God's kingdom to be manifest on earth.

The satisfying effects of Christian Science are seen in the overcoming of evil beliefs. The last stanza in Mrs. Eddy's poem "Satisfied" (Poems, p. 79), written in January, 1900, stands as a portent of advancing human experience:

"The centuries break, the earth-bound wake,
God's glorified!
Who doth His will—His likeness still—
Is satisfied."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Η ΠΡΟΚΛΗΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΕΙΚΟΣΤΟΥ ΑΙΩΝΟΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Μὲ τὴν αὐγὴν τοῦ εἰκοστοῦ αἰῶνος, ἀκτινοβολοῦντος μὲ σημεῖα εἰρήνης καὶ ἰσχυρῶν κατορθωμάτων, ἡ σοφία, ἡ δύναμις, καὶ τὰ πλούτη ποὺ ἀπεκτήθησαν κατὰ τὰς παρελθούσας γενεὰς φαίνεται νὰ παρεῖχαν βάσιν διὰ νὰ κάμουν τὸν ἐρχόμενον αἰῶνα τὸν μεγαλείτερον ποὺ ὁ κόσμος μας ποτὲ ἐγνώρισε. Μὲ τὰ λόγια τοῦ Ἐκκλησιαστοῦ (Ἐκκλησιαστὴς 7:30) οἱ ἄνθρωποι "ἐζήτησαν λογισμοὺς πολλούς". Ἡ γῆ ἐπάλλετο ἀπὸ μηχανοποιημένην δρᾶσιν· κάθε λεωφόρος ἀνθρωπίνης γνώσεως ἐδελέαζε τὸν διανοούμενον καὶ τὸν ἐρευνητήν· τὸ ἔδαφος παρῆγεν ἀφθόνως· ὁ πλοῦτος ηὔξανε· αἱ τέχναι ἤκμαζον, καὶ ἡ καλὴ συναδελφότης ἐπεκράτει. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη, ἡ μεγίστη τῶν ἀνακαλύψεων τοῦ αἰῶνος, ἔφερεν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα τὴν θείαν Ἐπιστήμην τῆς Νοο-θεραπείας ὅπως ἦτο γνωστὴ καὶ ἠσκεῖτο ὑπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ καὶ τῶν πρωτογόνων Χριστιανῶν. Ἡ ὑπόσχεσις τοῦ αἰῶνος ἦτο μεγάλη.

Εἰς τὸ "Message to The Mother Church for 1900" (Μήνυμα πρὸς Τὴν Μητέρα Ἐκκλησίαν διὰ τὸ 1900, σ. 9) ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Ἀνακαλύπτρια καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, εἶπε, "Ὁ εἰκοστὸς αἰὼν εἰς τὴν παλίρροιαν καὶ ἄμπωτιν τῆς σκέψεως θὰ προκαλέσῃ τοὺς διανοουμένους, τοὺς ὁμιλητὰς καὶ τοὺς ἐργάτας νὰ κάμουν τὸ καλλίτερον ποὺ μποροῦν." Δὲν θὰ ἦτο ἴσως καλὸν νὰ ἐστεκώμεθα καὶ νὰ ἐξητάζαμεν ἐπισταμένως μέχρι ποίου σημείου ἐκπληροῦμεν τὰς θερμὰς προσδοκίας μὲ τὰς ὁποίας εἰσῆλθεν ὁ αἰὼν οὗτος; Εἰς τὴν "παλίρροιαν καὶ ἄμπωτιν τῆς σκέψεως," παρακολουθοῦν οἱ ἄνθρωποι καὶ τὰ ἔθνη τὰ ἰδεώδη ποὺ τοὺς προκαλοῦν "νὰ κάμουν τὸ καλλίτερον ποὺ μποροῦν" εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην προσπάθειαν; Ἐπιδιώκουν νὰ φθάσουν τὸν σκοπὸν τῆς πνευματικῆς τελειότητος καὶ τῆς ἀληθινῆς ἀδελφοσύνης· ἢ ζητοῦν νὰ ἱδρύσουν τὴν κυριαρχίαν τοῦ ὑλισμοῦ καὶ τῆς προσωπικῆς δυνάμεως ὑπεράνω τῶν πραγμάτων τοῦ Πνεύματος;

Παρὰ τὴν ἀποτυχίαν τοῦ Παγκοσμίου Πολέμου νὰ κάμῃ τὸν κόσμον "ἀσφαλῆ διὰ τὴν δημοκρατίαν" καὶ νὰ κατάπαυσῃ τὸν πόλεμον, ὁ πόλεμος ἐκεῖνος κατέστησεν ἴσως σαφὲς εἰς τοὺς ὀρθῶς σκεπτομένους ἀνθρώπους ὅτι τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς δημοκρατίας δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ ἐγχαραχθῇ ἐπὶ τῶν ἐθνῶν διὰ τῆς κατακτήσεως. Οὔτε μπορεῖ ἡ δύναμις νὰ δημιουργήσῃ δίκαιον, ἢ ἡ ἀρχαία τεχνικὴ τοῦ πολέμου ὅτι εἰς τοὺς νικητὰς ἀνήκουν τὰ λάφυρα, νὰ ἐφαρμοσθῇ ἐπιτυχῶς εἰς τὰ προχωρημένα ἰδεώδη τῶν καιρῶν μας. Οὔτε ἡ λεηλασία καὶ ἡ δήμευσις γειτονικῶν χωρῶν μπορεῖ διαπαντὸς νὰ ἐξακολουθῇ νὰ παραβιάζῃ τὰς μεγάλας ἠθικὰς ἐντολὰς ("Ἔξοδος 20:13, 15, 17): "Οὐ φονεύσεις . . . οὐ κλέψεις . . . οὐκ ἐπιθυμήσεις." Διά δευτέραν φοράν κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἥμισυ τοῦ εἰκοστοῦ αἰῶνος ἐκρήγνυται μεγάλος πόλεμος, ἕνας ἰσχυρὸς ἀγὼν μεταξὺ τῶν ὁμιχλωδῶν θρύλων τῆς ἐθνικῆς εἰδωλολατρείας καὶ τοῦ ὡμοῦ ὑλισμοῦ, ἀφ' ἑνός, καὶ τῶν φωτισμένων ἐντολῶν τοῦ Χριστιανισμοῦ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, καὶ μιᾶς ὑψηλοτέρας ἀνθρωπότητος, ἀφ' ἑτέρου. Πῶς οἱ διανοούμενοι, οἱ ῥήτορες, καὶ οἱ ἐργάται, οἱ νοήμονες ἄνθρωποι τῆς ἐποχῆς μας, ἀπέτυχαν νὰ κάμουν τὸ καλλίτερον ποὺ μποροῦσαν, ὥστε νὰ ἐνσκήψουν αἱ συμφοραὶ αὐταὶ εἰς ἕνα ὡραῖον καὶ γεμᾶτον ἀπὸ ἀγαθὰ κόσμον;

Εἰς μίαν ἔκθεσιν δημοσιευθεῖσαν εἰς τὸ New York World, τὸν Δεκέμβριον τοῦ 1900, καὶ περιεχομένην εἰς τὸ "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" ('Η Πρώτη Ἐκκλησία τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Ἐπιστήμονος, καὶ Ἀνάμικτα σ. 266), ὑπὸ τὸν τίτλον "Ἀνεπαρκὴς ἐλευθερία," ἡ Mrs. Eddy εἶπε: "Κατὰ τὴν ἀντίληψίν μου οἱ πλέον ἐπικείμενοι κίνδυνοι ποὺ ἀπειλοῦν τὸν ἐρχόμενον αἰῶνα εἶναι: ἡ λήστευσις τῆς ζωῆς καὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας τοῦ λαοῦ μὲ τὸ κῦρος δῆθεν τῶν Γραφῶν· αἱ ἀξιώσεις τῆς πολιτικῆς καὶ τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης δυνάμεως, ἡ βιομηχανικὴ δουλεία, καὶ ἡ ἀνεπαρκὴς ἐλευθερία πρὸς τίμιον συναγωνισμόν: καὶ τύποι, δόγματα, καὶ συνδικᾶτα ἀντὶ τοῦ Χρυσοῦ Κανόνος, 'Πάντα οὖν ὅσα ἂν θέλητε ἵνα ποιῶσιν ὑμῖν οἱ ἄνθρωποι, οὕτω καὶ ὑμεῖς ποιεῖτε αὐτοῖς.'"

Δὲν διακρίνομεν εἰς αὐτοὺς τοὺς "ἐπικειμένους κινδύνους", τοὺς σπόρους τῆς σκληρᾶς τυρρανίας οἱ ὁποῖοι βλαστάνουν ἀπὸ τὴν ἁπλησταν τὴν ζωϊκότητα, καὶ τὴν προσωπικὴν κυριαρχίαν, καὶ τῶν ὁποίων ὁ θερισμὸς εἶναι ἀγὼν καὶ πόλεμος; Ποῦ ἀλλοῦ γεννῶνται αἱ ἀξιώσεις τῆς "πολιτικῆς καὶ τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης δυνάμεως," τῆς "βιομηχανικῆς δουλείας," καὶ τῆς "ἀνεπαρκοῦς ἐλευθερίας πρὸς τίμιον συναγωνισμόν," παρὰ εἰς τὴν ἀτομικὴν κακὴν σκέψιν, ἐκφραζομένην εἰς τὴν ἐξάπλωσιν τῆς φαύλης προπαγάνδας, καὶ εἰς τὸ νὰ ἐργάζεται κανεὶς διὰ τὰ ἰδικὰ του ἰδιοτελῆ συμφέροντα χωρὶς νὰ λαμβάνῃ ὑπ' ὄψιν τὰ δικαιώματα καὶ τὰ προνόμια τῶν ἄλλων;

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη προϋπαντῶσα τὸν εἰκοστὸν αἰῶνα εἰς κάθε σημεῖον τῆς προόδου του, διαμαρτύρεται κατὰ τῶν σκαιῶν δεινῶν τὰ ὁποῖα θὰ διετάρασσον τὴν εἰρήνην τοῦ κόσμου καὶ τὴν εὐτυχίαν τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος. Ῥίπτει εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συνείδησιν ἕνα νέον φῶς ἐπὶ τοῦ Χρυσοῦ Κανόνος, δεικνύουσα ὅτι οὗτος εἶναι ὄχι μόνον ὁ ὁδηγὸς πρὸς τὴν ἀτομικὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τὴν ὀρθὴν προσπάθειαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ μόνος ἀσφαλὴς διαιτητὴς εἰς τὰς διεθνεῖς σχέσεις. Ὁ αἰὼν οὗτος προκαλεῖ τὰ μονοπωλιακὰ συνδικᾶτα, τὰ δόγματα, καὶ τὴν παγκόσμιον ἀδιαφορίαν πρὸς τὴν ἐντολὴν τοῦ νὰ ἀγαπᾷ κανεὶς τὸν πλησίον του ὡς ἑαυτὸν, καὶ καλεῖ πάντας νὰ ἀποκτήσουν τὴν ἰδιότητα τοῦ πολίτου τοῦ κόσμου βασιζομένην ἐπὶ τοῦ δικαιώματος ὅλης τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος εἰς "ζωὴν, ἐλευθερίαν, καὶ ἐπιδίωξιν εὐτυχίας." Οἱ αἰῶνες μπορεῖ νὰ μεταβάλλουν τὸν χάρτην τοῦ κόσμου, ἀλλὰ δὲν μποροῦν νὰ μεταβάλλουν τὴν ἀλήθειαν ποὺ ἐλευθερώνει τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, ὅπως ἐδιδάχθη ὑπό τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ, καὶ ὅπως ἔγινεν ἀποδεκτὴ' εἰς τὴν ἐποχὴν ταύτην μὲ τὰς διδασκαλίας τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης. Εἰς τὴν πρόκλησιν τοῦ νὰ κάμωμεν τὸ καλλίτερον ποὺ μποροῦμε σήμερον μποροῦμε νὰ ἀπαντήσωμεν μόνον μὲ τὸ νὰ ἐργαζώμεθα, νὰ ἀγρυπνῶμεν, καὶ νὰ προσευχώμεθα διὰ νὰ ἐκδηλωθῇ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Τὰ ἱκανοποιητικὰ ἀποτελέσματα τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης φαίνονται εἰς τὴν κατανίκησιν τῶν κακῶν δοξασιῶν. Ἡ τελευταία στροφὴ τοῦ ποιήματος τῆς Mrs. Eddy "Ἱκανοποιημένος" (Poems, ποιήματα. σ. 79) γραφέντος τὸν Ἰανουάριον τοῦ 1900, στέκει ὡς προάγγελμα τῆς προχωρημένης ἀνθρωπίνης πείρας:

"Τὰ χρόνια πᾶν, στὴ γῆ ξυπνᾶν,
Δόξα σ'Αὐτόν!
Κάμ'ὅ,τι πῇ—εἰκών Του σὺ—
Κ'εἶν'ἄρκετόν."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

London East-End Scene

Royal Mint Street runs into an enormous square which is fed by several other streets. The green of the lawn and the trees which surround the Tower of London, on the other side of the square, are a delight and a relief from the brown and dark buildings of the narrow streets. On the left is Tower Bridge. The breeze blows fresh and clean over the low parapet; and it is a strange sensation to feel the massive, steel structure shake and quiver as huge lorries and busses race over.

The gray-looking Thames sweeps steadily below, and with it come little tugs with fat funnels, and miniature bridges. In the center of the river are several large, flat barges tied together in a line. They hardly seem to feel the swell of the tugs busily chugging past; but the rowing boat, tied to the last barge, rocks rather violently. A man is stepping from barge to barge. From our height on the bridge, he appears tiny amongst the huge craft. One of the largest of them has a kind of house in the center, even to a smoking chimney pot on the roof. The man bends low and disappears through a low door.

* * *

On the far side of the river, opposite the Tower, a large steamer, rusty, with two funnels and several life-boats, is being unloaded. Cranes from the wharf swing over the ship and lower into the hold, to come out with crates of eggs. Another crane on the deck of the ship is lowering its grips into the second hold and they come out loaded with white barrels of butter. A tall man, dressed in dungarees and wearing a short reefer jacket, signals with his arms to the fellow working the small crane. At the tall man's signals, the crane swings over the boat's side and lowers into a barge tied at the side.

On the wharf, men are wheeling trolleys loaded with eggs and butter. Cranes are lifting piles of the boxes to floors high up in the building. On the right bank of the river, looking toward London Bridge, the Tower looks like a piece out of a picture. The trees seem to have been planted to form a frame for the magnificent relic.

Drawn up the high wall, built to keep the Thames out of the Tower, is a companion way. It is lowered during low tide and used by children who play on the stretch of artificial sand beach.

* * *

A large steamer, coming slowly up the river, hoots warningly. An official comes out of the office lookout post of the bridge and rings an enormous hand bell. Pedestrians hurry across; some take a last glimpse at the river and ship. The official closes a gate as soon as the last pedestrian is over. Police hold up the traffic which piles up in a tangled stream. A clanking noise commences; and a pole in the center of the road, where the bridge begins, rises out of the ground. The bridge splits and steadily rises until it almost touches the cross section high above. An empty box slides down the great chute.

The steamer is under the bridge. People press to the parapet at the side of the road that overlooks the river.

Motorists get out of their cars to stretch their legs.

* * *

As soon as the highest point of the ship is past the bridge, the clanking noise begins again and the bridge lowers. The drivers get back into their cars and wait impatiently at the wheels. A small signal light, high up in the entrance to the bridge, shows red. The bridge is practically down; the pole in the center of the road is disappearing from sight. The heavy clanking noise ceases. The silence is profound, reminiscent of the two minutes' silence on Armistice Day. Suddenly the quiet is shattered by the noise of the engines of cars starting up. A motor cyclist kicks at his pedal and the engines roar rat-a-tat and seem to bounce with impatience to be away. The pole has disappeared completely into the roadway. The little signal light has changed to green. The attendant picks up his bell and clangs lustily away. The policeman waves on the traffic.

* * *

The steamer pulls up in the middle of the river, an anchor is dropped with a rattle and the ship swings round, almost in its own width. A man with a peaked cap, on the bridge of the ship, shouts something in a foreign tongue. Sailors hurry about the deck. The anchor is then pulled up and the steamer moves toward the wharf facing the Tower. Gently, skillfully, she berths snugly against the side and just behind the other ship. Ropes are thrown overboard on to the wharf, and the steamer is made fast. A huge signboard is placed prominently down the length of the deck. Written in large letters is HOLLAND.

BARNETT SHERIDAN

An Example of Greek Hospitality

Desphina, Greece
May 27, 1902

This afternoon I crossed the valley from Arachova, and climbed up to a village which seemed to invite me to adventure. Nor was adventure lacking. I was met outside the town by three old men, who shook hands with me solemnly and gave me a grave welcome. They abandoned their errand, whatever it was, and turned back to do the honors of the village for me.

The place was in festival, owing to the marriage of the demarch's daughter; the boys, dressed in their Sunday best, were dancing under a great plane-tree in the public square, at the side of an old church, while the women and girls looked on in dazzling groups.

As soon as they heard that a stranger had come, dropped from Mars or the moon, all other business was suspended, and I found myself the centre of attraction for the rest of the afternoon. I was never so fêted and toasted and done grace to since I came home from the Crusade with Barbarossa. The demarch (mayor), the bridegroom, the bride, the priest, the town-clerk, the inn-keeper, and other persons whose callings and dignities I could but dimly guess, plied me with sweetmeats and questions, took me from house to house for varying hospitalities, and finally insisted on my staying all night, with a promise that I should be conducted back to Delphi the next day by a delegation of chosen youths.

This sounds like exaggeration, no doubt, but I assure you it is all true. It has been really a touching experience, and has taught me something about the *gentilezza* of the human heart when it is still innocent and primitive.

Tonight there will be more dancing, by torchlight, and some mysterious solemnities which my very meagre stock of Greek doesn't enable me to understand, in spite of elaborate explanations. I wish you were here to kiss the bride, and to lead the women's dance—the *Xopos yuvaikwv*—which is to be danced, while I foot it with the lads.—William Vaughn Moody, in "Letters to Harriet," edited by Percy Mackaye. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Uniqueness

Each frond of every fern is different
From every other—
Each leaf on every tree;
Heaven's flowers (their nightly show magnificent)—
Each small star-brother,
Unlike as you and me.

CLARISSA HALL

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks — Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1940

Curtain Falling On Sky Show

Spectacular lineup of the planets breaking up as Venus becomes brighter than it has been.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

The spectacular lineup of planets in the western sky is gradually breaking up. Mercury's fast motion is largely responsible for the initial disappearance, disappearing into the twilight glow. Venus, brightest of the planets, is becoming even brighter than it has been, and on the 15th of March will be of magnitude —3.7.

And, of course, spring officially begins on March 20 at 1:24 p. m., E. S. T. At that moment the sun crosses the celestial equator on its way north and day and night will be approximately equal all over the world.

* * *

Aluminum wheels are already popular in the airplane industry and many buses and trucks are already so equipped. Engineers hail the development as important not only in lessening the weight carried by reducing unsprung weight; wheels are 100 per cent unsprung weight and when a wheel is thrown upward by a bump in the road the shock to the vehicle, its passengers and cargo, is directly proportionate to the weight of the wheel. Reducing this weight through aluminum improves the riding qualities proportionately. Disc wheels, including aluminum brake drums with iron liners shrunk and bolted in place give satisfactory results from a brake standpoint and save 30 per cent in weight.

* * *

Many a man has been driven from home or office at this time of year by the smell of fresh paint. This year it can be different. No cast iron nostrils will be expected. All the painter need do to render his work unobjectionable is to add about two teaspoonsful of a new chemical product called "Santomask" to a gallon of paint and one doesn't even need to open the windows for fresh air (according to claims). Not that it produces any blend like "Arabian Nights, Sweet Scent of Love, or Country Garden after a Midnight Rain," but the objectionable odor is allegedly effectively masked until after the paint is dry. Then it isn't needed.

* * *

One gesture of international good will is encouraging to note in these times, is the rebuilding of the "Habitation of Port Royal on the shore of Annapolis Basin in Nova Scotia," which is to be completed this summer and formally dedicated. The idea of restoring this first enduring settlement of New France, which was built in 1605, was conceived by a group of Bostonians with Governor Saltonstall as Honorary Chairman, and Allan Forbes, President of the State Street Trust Company, as Treasurer.

Harvard soil experts and archaeologists, the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, the Canadian and Nova Scotian Governments and individuals and officials in France and England are—regardless of war conditions—aiding in the rebuilding of the old stockade, buildings and gardens, and the hall in which L'Ordre de Bon Temps emphasized for the first time north of the Spanish settlements that good cheer is a necessary element of successful community living.

* * *

Memories of James Otis and Patrick Henry! Boston's historic Faneuil Hall has been selected for the final event in the annual national high school oratorical contest sponsored by the American Legion. On the site where many a Colonial orator urged the people to strike for independence the four finalists in the 1940 contest will expound on the night of April 15 for a grand first prize which will be a $4,000 scholarship at any college or university of the champion's selection. A second and third prize will be scholarships of $1,000 and $500 respectively.

Old Colony Commuter Reappears

By a Staff Photographer

As the 7:38 Left Upham's Corner This Morning

The Readville local is seen in the upper photo as it puffed into Upham's Corner, Mass., on its way to Boston with a trainload of commuters. It was the first train on this branch of the Old Colony division of the New Haven Railroad in nearly a year. In the lower picture several passengers are boarding the train, while at the side the conductor gives the engineer a signal. Upham's Corner was one of 25 suburban stations reopened yesterday and today on the Old Colony division.

25 Local Stations Reopened On Old Colony by Agreement

Continued from Page 1

fective during the three years preceding May, 1939, he said, a total saving of $5,000,000 would have been made.

Dropping of service on the Boston group, he said, was sought to avoid a "complete fall" of the railroad.

W. W. Meyer, counsel for the New Haven Trustees, said that their sole interest was to obtain a release under the Federal Bankruptcy Act, so that the two railroads could be separated and so that, by abandonment of the Boston group, the Old Colony could be put in shape for successful operation or for sale to another railroad "such as the New Haven."

Meanwhile, Attorney General Paul A. Dever indicated he would ask the I. C. C. to postpone its decision "until the results of economies now in effect are definitely ascertained."

Board Supports Governor On Dog Track Ownership

In explanation of its recent action in refusing all applications for dog racing dates for 1940, the Massachusetts Racing Commission declared today it is giving its complete support to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's demand that none but "reputable Massachusetts citizens" be permitted to conduct racing in the State hereafter.

An "ultimatum" that all stockholders of dog-racing tracks must comply with the Governor's formula has been handed down by the Commission, Charles J. Connors, Chairman, stated.

The "ultimatum" came at a meeting of the Commission with representatives of the Bristol County Kennel Club, which for the past five years has conducted dog racing at Dighton but whose application for 1940 racing dates was turned down by the Commission on the ground that the Commission was not satisfied with the track's ownership. Mr. Connors said the Commission had ordered the Bristol County group to rid itself of all "Miami, California, and western group" stockholders.

At the time the Bristol County group's application was rejected, the Racing Commission also turned down the racing date applications of the Bay State Greyhound Association and the Old Harbor Kennel Club which have operated at Wonderland Park, Revere, since dog racing started in Massachusetts in 1935.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight and Tuesday, with lowest temperature tonight 14 degrees to 18 degrees; diminishing northwest winds.

All New England: Generally fair and continued cold tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds; scattered to broken clouds tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period March 11 to March 16, 1940, Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Precipitation beginning in the Middle Atlantic States Monday and in the North Atlantic States Monday night or Tuesday will end about Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and Thursday in the North Atlantic States. Temperature will be below normal almost entire week, warmer at the end.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	18	18	New Orleans	63	60
Chicago	24	24	New York	20	19
Denver	31	31	Norfolk	36	35
Helena	22	22	Philadelphia	25	25
Kansas City	33	33	St. Louis	31	31
Los Angeles	48	47	San Francisco	47	47
Miami	52	48	Washington	26	26
Minneapolis	12	12			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 11.
B—Minimum, March 10.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:41 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Tuesday, 12:58 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:15 p. m.

Jobless Fund Nearly Double Sum Paid Out

Bay State is found to be in a strong position to meet requirements of current dip in business.

Nearly twice as much money is being contributed to date by the employers of Massachusetts for unemployment insurance as is being paid out to their jobless workers, putting the State in a stalwart financial position to meet the current dip in business, it was evidenced today by inquiry into the records of the Commonwealth's Division of Unemployment Compensation.

Payments into the State fund totaled $38,017,296 during the 12 months ending Jan. 31, while $19,960,159 was distributed to the unemployed. Several millions of the receipts represent interest, as the fund began 1939 with $54,000,000.

As claims for benefits have jumped in the last few months, the sums dispensed this year probably will be more than last. Some changes in the law increasing expenditures also go into effect April 1. What surplus may develop this year is not now predictable. Last year nearly $20,000,000 was left over to accumulate against future needs.

Number 50,000

Workers being paid unemployment insurance today number 50,000.

The recent decline in business, which is nation-wide, brought out 120,246 new claims for benefits in Massachusetts during January and February. Some of these claims are duplications, being filed by repeaters, who filed applications for insurance, got back to work for a short time and were laid off again.

New claims of this year exceed January and February of last year by 46,184. A fraction of the increase is seasonal, due to the usual slackening in some lines after the holidays.

Calls for payments bulk highest in textiles, leading industry of the State. Peak spot is Lawrence, the woolen center.

Boots and shoes, second industry, has not been so much affected, though still showing a heavy claim load.

A clue to the relative stability of the many different kinds of employment in the State is furnished by an analysis of benefit payments, made by the Department of Research and Statistics of the Division of Unemployment Compensation.

Manufacturing at Top

Manufacturing showed up far and away as having the largest volume of unemployment payments. Its percentage ran 65.3 of the total.

At the other end of the table, the fewest insurance benefits were disbursed to the professional services, such as legal, medical, educational, etc. They came in for only .3 per cent.

In between ranged the following: Trade, such as stores, 15.2 per cent; service, such as hotels, 7.92 per cent; contract construction, 3.6 per cent; transportation, 2.9 per cent; insurance, 1.3 per cent; communications, 1.1 per cent; real estate, .8 per cent; utilities, .6 per cent; finance, such as banks, .6 per cent.

Period covered by the study was the five months from June 1 to Oct. 31 of last year.

The tax paid by the larger employers of Massachusetts under the federal law is 3 per cent on their pay roll, up to the individual wage or salary of $3,000 a year. The law applies to all employers with eight or more workers.

The 3 per cent tax is divided, 2.7 per cent being paid to the State to make up the Massachusetts unemployment compensation fund. The balance or .3 per cent is paid into the general revenue fund of the Federal Government, which pay the expenses of the State system.

However, under a State law, employers with down to only four employees have been brought into the system. They pay the 2.7 pay roll tax.

Tree Removal Price Criticism Proves Late

Criticism by Rep. Albert E. Morris of Everett, Democratic floor leader in the House of Representatives, that the removal of five trees at $75 a tree on Route 38 in Holbrook was much too high, apparently boomeranged today when Raymond W. Coburn, Chief Engineer in the State Dept. of Public Works, said the work was ordered and completed during the Administration of William F. Callahan, who was ousted as State Commissioner of Public Works several months ago.

Representaive Morris had insisted that competitive bidding would have brought lower prices and compared the $75 a tree price with the $15 a tree price which witnesses in the Callahan removal proceedings had insisted was a fair price.

Mr. Coburn today explained that the contract for reconstruction of Route 38 in Holbrook and Braintree was awarded in the fall of 1938, and that it called for removal of 18 trees, together with a number of others that had been blown down in the hurricane.

"When work reopened in April, 1939, after operations had closed down during the winter," Mr. Coburn said, "the contractor was told to remove five additional trees, four of them elms, 48 inches, 36 inches, 30 inches and 24 inches in diameter, and one 18-inch maple. At that time, the grading of the road job had been completed, the base course and the curbing were in, and the contractor's equipment had been moved to another job. The $375 recently paid the contractor is based on the additional expense to which he was put in bringing back his equipment, resetting the curbing, and regrading the roadway."

Department records show, he said, the work was completed except for seeding on July 15, 1939.

Tenant Farmer

By a Staff Photographer

William M. Tanner

Member of the Executive Committee of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, whose home is in Arkansas but who represented the State of Missouri at Harvard today in National Sharecroppers' Week.

Arkansas Men Tell Needs Of Sharecropper

What the southern sharecropper and the southern tenant farmer both need is a cow and some land on which to raise vegetables and hogs, and a farm security program that will provide them with a minimum of $600 cash a year.

This, put in practical terms, is what two members of the Executive Committee of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, one a sharecropper, the other a tenant farmer, had to say in interviews today, between speaking engagements as part of National Sharecroppers' Week, which is being observed here under the joint auspices of the League for Industrial Democracy, the Workers' Defense League, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Put "Own Land" First

Both the sharecropper, William M. Tanner of Brinkley, Ark., who represents the State of Missouri, where he works, and Ferris Roy Betton, Negro tenant farmer of Cotton Plant, Ark., made pleas for land agricultural workers in the South can call their own.

Government projects have been very helpful, particularly the Farm Security Administration, Mr. Tanner said.

"In Missouri, for example, people have been put on farms of 30, 40, or 60 acres, so that each man has a separate crop, in one project.

"Another type is the co-operative, in which implements are bought together for one project in which all are interested. Those taking part may buy a grain drill or some piece of machinery that will serve five or six families.

"The rest of the people farm independently.

"On a co-operative project you have a co-operative store and a co-operative cotton gin. Each man is his own boss."

Both Incomes Low

Average income of a sharecropper family, Mr. Tanner said, is around $250 up to $300 a year. The tenant farmer's gross income runs from $300 to $400.

The difference between a tenant farmer and a sharecropper, Mr. Tanner says, is this: The tenant farmer furnishes his own team and tools, while the sharecropper has everything furnished to him, even the equipment to make his crop.

In return, the sharecropper gets half of his crop, out of which he has to buy his groceries from the plantation store through coupons. The store charges him 40 per cent for "service."

Mr. Betton says the Bankhead-Jones Tenant-Purchase Act is most in favor with his people, under which a man is approved first and owns his land outright instead of being tried out first.

Low Auto Fatalities Bring Bay State Praise

Praising Massachusetts for its low number of automobile fatalities, Sidney J. Williams, Director of the Public Safety Division of the National Safety Council, today told delegates attending the nineteenth annual Massachusetts Safety conference at the Hotel Statler that "had all states equaled the Bay State's record, we should have saved 13,000 lives."

Mr. Williams, in addressing an afternoon session of the two-day conference, attributed Massachusetts safety to the close co-operation between police officials and the public.

"This reciprocal attitude has been developed more successfully in Massachusetts than in most other states," Mr. Williams revealed. "The result is evident," he declared, "in your remarkably low death rate, the third lowest in the country, and your continued reduction last year.

Right Attitude Helps

"The attitude of the public toward the police depends largely on the attitude and actions of the police toward the public," Mr. Williams asserted. "Nationally speaking," he continued, "both have changed for the better, I believe, during the past five years. Most drivers and a growing number of pedestrians have accepted the principle of control and will respond to reasonable supervision. This is one of the chief reasons why we were able to make the sensational saving of more than 7,000 lives in 1938 and to hold to the same total in 1939 notwithstanding the six per cent increase in travel."

Mr. Williams said no one wishes deliberately to subject himself or another to a serious hazard.

"The violator, even the repeater, generally either does not know how to drive, in which case we must teach him; or, more often, he just does not realize the possible tragic consequences of driving too fast, running a stop sign or a red light, or stealing the right of way. Hence he regards any such violation as a 'technicality,' and an arrest or even a friendly warning as an infringement on his personal liberty."

In reviewing the other side, Mr. Williams saw the majority of public officials wanting to do a good job. In fact, he said, they would like to do a better job than the public will let them do.

"From the Mayor down to the rookie officer they take tremendous pride in winning an award in our National, or in the Massachusetts Traffic Safety contest and are keenly disappointed if some competitor noses them out. They resent unsolicited and foolish advice on how to do their job, and I don't blame them; but they are eager for the sympathetic support of the safety councils and other citizen groups," Mr. Williams said.

Definite Steps Outlined

In order that a better understanding may be obtained between the police and the public, Mr. Williams proposed among other things, the following steps:

1. Recognition by the public—
a. That the safety of all of us requires observance and enforcement of traffic regulations even when this interferes momentarily with "my" personal convenience. (Good traffic engineering is equally necessary but that is not my subject, Mr. Williams added.)
b. That traffic police work (as well as traffic engineering work) is a technical subject on which no layman should presume to offer detailed advice unless he is very, very sure that he knows what he is talking about.
c. That we cannot afford to let either politics or parsimony hamper the efficiency of our police departments.

2. Recognition by the police—
a. That the average motorist, even the violator, at heart is not a murderer or even a pickpocket and resents being treated as such.
b. That the purpose of traffic enforcement is education rather than punishment.
c. That street traffic presents the most widespread, continuous, and intimate contact between the police and the public; hence the public's appraisal of a police department depends chiefly on the impression created by its traffic men; it is they who sell or unsell the department to the people.
d. That constant training and retraining of personnel is needed to keep pace with the rapid development of police methods.
e. That the traffic police job includes protecting the pedestrian as well as expediting vehicular movement.
g. That a community safety group can thus be of tremendous value in building public support for the department.

3. Recognition by all safety councils and committees that their job is not to be traffic engineers or traffic police, not to interfere, but to help; to interpret to the police what the public wants, and to the public what the police are doing; to praise openly where praise is deserved, but to criticize privately if criticism is necessary.

So. Boston Policeman Tells Of Job Payment for Relative

Testimony of seven payments totaling $1,200 and a rebuke to defense Counsel for side remarks in the presence of the jury, today featured the seventh day of the bribery and conspiracy trial of ex-Clerk John Patrick Connolly of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court and William T. Conway, of Dorchester.

Police Officer Edward J. Keegan, of South Boston, testified that he paid $250 to Mr. Conway for his sister-in-law, Miss Mary M. Cunningham. Officer Keegan told the court that his sister-in-law had been discharged and that he talked to Mr. Conway about her regaining her position. "He said everything would be all right but it would cost me $250," Mr. Keegan testified.

He said that he paid Mr. Conway and that his sister-in-law went back to work two or three days later.

Mr. Keegan admitted in cross-examination that he had denied the whole transaction to the Bar Association, but said, "I did tell the truth before the Grand Jury and here. He said that his sister-in-law finally persuaded him to tell the truth about his payment.

Thomas F. Brophy of Brighton, a clerk for 10 years in the office, said he gave Mr. Conway $250 in 1937. "Mr. Conway told me," he said, "that he thought it was not unreasonable to pay $250 every six years for a $1,700 job."

"I borrowed the money and paid him and he told me I would be all right now," the witness added.

In cross-examination, Mr. Brophy admitted that despite his payment he was later fired in 1939 after being absent from the office 70 days in the first four months of the year. He also admitted that during that time he had played in golf tournaments under the name of Thomas.

Miss Anna E. Pugh, a docket clerk for 15 years, testified that she paid $200 to Miss Marguerite W. Kennedy. Miss Kennedy testified last week that she collected $200 from Miss Pugh at Mr. Conway's direction and turned it over to Mr. Conway for Mr. Connolly's campaign.

The testimony of Miss Anna H. Leonard, of Dorchester, was stricken from the record after she told the court that Mr. Connolly had fired her and had given no reason for her discharge. The testimony was not admitted as she is not named in any of the charges against the defendants.

Attorney Abner Sisson commented, "grand stand play," as she left the courtroom.

Assistant District Attorney, Frederick T. Doyle, objected to the remark which was heard by the jury, and Judge George F. Leary instructed the attorneys to confine their remarks to the task at hand.

Four men employed as docket clerks testified that they were told by John J. McCarthy, a former employee of the office, that they were to be assessed for the campaign fund, and three of them testified to making payments.

Maurice J. Ahearn said that Mr. McCarthy told him his "quota" was $692, and that he paid $100 in $50 installments in April of 1939.

Francis M. Killian said that Mr. McCarthy told him his contribution would be $504, and that he paid $50 on one occasion on account.

The third to pay was John I. Lane, who said he paid Mr. McCarthy $50 of a $500 assessment. Mr. Lane testified that Mr. McCarthy referred to the payment as "job insurance."

The fourth man approached was Joseph E. Sullivan of South Boston, who said he was told that his "quota" was $590, but that he did not pay a cent.

Mr. McCarthy testified last week that he collected these sums and turned them over to Mr. Connolly in person.

A payment of $300 to Miss Kennedy was related by Miss Martha E. Friel of Brighton, bookkeeper for 25 years in the Clerk's office. She said that after she made the payment Mr. Conway told her her job was all right and she had nothing to worry about.

'Free Beer' Plan Widely Protested

With protests arising from many quarters against a plan to drive a City water wagon filled with "free beer" in the historic Evacuation Day parade next Saturday, Edward J. McCormack, Chief Marshal of the parade, hinted today he may abandon the previously announced plan.

Although Mr. McCormack said he had received no protest from any group participating in the parade, either written, verbal, or by phone, his uncertainty regarding the water wagon hinged on the threatened withdrawal from the Evacuation Day parade of some 23 Irish fraternal groups of Greater Boston.

The Central Council of Irish County Associations, the Clan-na-Gael, and the Irish Republican Army Clubs had stated they would withdraw from the parade unless the "free beer" feature were eliminated. They denounced the plan as "disgraceful" and said it held the Irish race up to "ridicule."

Similar criticism was voiced by Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Committee on Administration and Finance, on Saturday when he addressed a dinner of the Ancient and Honorable Order of Hibernians.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Little Foxes," starring Tallulah Bankhead. Presented by Herman Shumin. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"Worth a Million," by Vernon Sylvaine. With Charley Chase, Taylor Holmes, Cobina Wright Jr., Joyce Arling, Pat C. Flick and Nita Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Movies

Brookline Village—
Charles Laughton in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Mexican Spitfire," with Lupe Velez. 1:50, 5, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Green Hell," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Alan Hale, George Bancroft and Joan Bennett. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "Charlie McCarthy, Detective." 3:40, 6:50, 10.

Exeter—
"The Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. 3:45, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Barricade," starring Alice Faye. 2:10, 5:20, 8.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Judge Hardy and Son," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. Fenway: 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. Also "British Intelligence." Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
Grace Moore in "Louise." 1:35, 3:25, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Walt Disney, "The Autograph Hound." 1:35, 3:25, 5:25, 7:35, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—
Mae West and W. C. Fields in "My Little Chickadee." 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:10, 9:55. Also "Honeymoon Deferred," with Edmund Lowe and Margaret Lindsay. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—
"Sidewalks of London," featuring Vivian Leigh. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Seventeen" with Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"His Girl Friday," featuring Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Convicted Woman," with Rochelle Hudson and Frieda Inescort. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Charlie McCarthy, Detective." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:05. Also "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," starring Charles Lawton. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 6, 9:30.

South Station Theater—
"The Monroe Doctrine." "Historical Paris," "Skiing Technique." "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Light That Failed," with Ronald Colman. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:35. Modern: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:40. Also "He Married His Wife," starring Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

State—
"His Girl Friday," featuring Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell, 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Convicted Woman," with Rochelle Hudson. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—
"The Lion Has Wings" with Merle Oberon and Ralph Richardson. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:08. Also "The Fatal Hour," with Boris Karloff. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 3:50, 6:30, 9.

Telepix Cinema—
"The Monroe Doctrine," with Grant Mitchell; "Norwegian Sketches" and Bermuda, travelogues; Dave Apollon's Band; "Bowling Skill"; a Stooge comedy; cartoons, and 30 minutes of news.

Tremont—
Charles Boyer and Loretta Young in "Shanghai." Also "Golden Boy," with William Holden. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "The Fighting 69th." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Music in My Heart," featuring Tony Martin. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Charlie McCarthy, Detective," with Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy and Mortimer Snerd. 2:30, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Fighting 69th," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1, 3:55, 7, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Gone With the Wind," featuring Vivien Leigh and Clarke Gable. 10 a. m., 2:15 and 7:45. (Seats reserved for evening performances only.) Held over, through March 14.

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Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Third concert by the Zighera Chamber Orchestra. Bernard Zighera, conducting. Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, duo-pianists, will be the soloists. 8:30.

Agassiz Theater, Cambridge—
Concert by the Longy School Madrigal Singers, directed by Everett Helm, and the Longy School Orchestra, conducted by Yves Chardon. 8:30.

Other Events

Public Library, Lecture Hall—
Easter program presented by the Back Bay Community Chorus, under the direction of Mme. Emilia Ippolite. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Eighteenth Century French Art by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano. Reginald Boardman, pianist. 2:45.

Cotton Doubts Extra Session Is Necessary

Unless an emergency arises, no special session of the Massachusetts Legislature will be called this year, Senator Joseph R. Cotton, Republican of Lexington, President of the Senate, told members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at a luncheon today.

If a special session is necessary, it will be called by Governor Leverett Saltonstall and not by members of the Legislature, the Senate President stated.

All attempts to force special sessions thus far have been instigated by Democrats and more than 90 per cent of those favoring such a session are Democrats, he said. Republican members for the most part, he added, are making every effort to abide by the vote of the people in 1938, when they favored biennial sessions instead of annual meetings.

Discussing the recent action of Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General, in challenging the constitutionality of the Senatorial Redistricting Act, Mr. Cotton declared that even if the Supreme Court throws out the Act, a special session will not be necessary.

If the act is declared null and void, senators may be elected from the 40 old senatorial districts, because the situation will be the same as though the Legislature never had passed the Redistricting Act. The Senate pointed out that even a short special session may cost taxpayers $50,000 to $100,000 and that a long session would cost more. He added that if a session is called it may develop into a lengthy one because members are not confined to subjects mentioned in the special session call.

The only restriction against inclusion of other subjects, he explained, is the necessity of obtaining a four-fifths vote in each branch to admit other proposals.

Gannett Boston Visit Tomorrow

Frank Gannett, Republican candidate for President, will arrive in Boston tomorrow morning to begin a whirlwind tour of Massachusetts and Maine to further his presidential aspirations.

Mr. Gannett, a Syracuse, N. Y., editor and publisher, is due to land his own private plane at the East Boston airport at 10:45 a. m. He will hold a press conference soon afterward, and then call upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State House at noon.

Later he will attend a luncheon at the Union Club sponsored by Sinclair Weeks, former Chairman of the Republican State Committee. During the afternoon Mr. Gannett will meet various Republican leaders, and at 4 o'clock will confer with the publishers of Boston newspapers. His major address of the tour will be given at the Boston City Club at a dinner under the auspices of the Republican Club of Massachusetts.

On Wednesday Mr. Gannett will go to Bangor and Portland, Maine.

R. I. Students Honored

KINGSTON, R. I., March 11 (AP) —Only one non-Rhode Islander, Lydia C. Howes of West Tisbury, Mass., was among 11 Rhode Island State College students elected today to Phi Kappa Phi, national honorary society. She is an home economics major.

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It's Maytime at Mechanics Building

By a Staff Photographer

At Spring Flower Show of Horticultural Society

Top—Miss Rita McCarthy of Haverhill and Miss Marianne Kent of West Somerville stroll in the "Outdoor Livingroom" of the Bay State Nurseries exhibit. Bottom—Miss Mary Boardman of Haverhill and Miss McCarthy in the Kelsey Highlands Nursery woodland retreat.

Spring Bursts Into Bloom at Flower Show

Though temperature readings outside were in the 20's, it was the first week of May in Mechanics Building this afternoon when the doors swung open on the 69th annual Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. From the chill, wind-whipped street one was transplanted to the opulence of tulips and hyacinths, delicately tinted azaleas, roses, bosky woodland paths, dazzling forests of golden acacias.

Statistically this year's exhibition tallies 172 gardens. Figures do not describe the content. No matter what the weather outdoors, the interior has pushed the calendar ahead and even the smell of spring is in the air as the throngs idle along past the elaborate plantings.

The rainbow hues of spring flowers, cool white and glossy greens, the rich yellow of the acacias and the "any-New-England-village" stage and the nine separate exhibits in the main hall summarize the show.

Bed of Hyacinths

On entering, the patrons pause at a semi-circular bed of pink and deep rose hyacinths, done by the North Shore Horticultural Society. To the left, still in Exhibition Hall, is the elaborate formal rose garden of the Garden Club Exhibition Committee, designed by Mrs. William S. Forbes. At one end, against a wall of evergreen, is a Hebe, loaned by Mrs. A. C. Burrage, Jr., of Ipswich. At the other end of the oblong plot stand two urns, loaned by Mrs. Bayard Thayer from her Lancaster estate, and an old church pew, loaned by Mrs. William Lothrop of Pride's Crossing.

Spring gardens come next to view. Edwin S. Webster, President of the Society, has a foreground of bright tulips against the green of tall hemlocks which also set off a row of crabapple trees in blossom.

Tulips from the deep rich purple to white Glaciers, yellow Emperors, and a host of delicate gradations, mark this and the other spring gardens entered by Mrs. F. F. Brewer of Dublin, N. H., and Alex Heimlich of Woburn.

In this group, on the extreme right of the hall, is the sixteenth-century reproduction of a "thunder house" shelter and spring planting by Mrs. Frances B. Crowninshield of Marblehead; Ormand Hamilton's rocky ledge and pool; the "nature trail" of the New England Society for the Preservation of Wild Flowers, in co-operation with William C. Curtis; an exhibit of cacti; and the Cape Cod Horticultural Society's setting of golden forsythia, dogwood, daphne, and hyacinths.

At about this center is located the "forest" of acacias, the entry of Mrs. Galen Stone. With the sunlight pouring in on the taller trees, the effect is breath-taking.

Orchids from all parts of the world are exhibited near the acacia grove. The collection includes that of Butterworth of Framingham, the Downes Estate in Winchester, and the plants of Mr. Webster.

Changing entirely the color motif, there suddenly appears the purple and white entry of the Isabella Gardner Museum. This is a delightful balance of white Easter lilies and varying shades of lavender and purple and white cinerarias, a touch of yellow jasmine, and white cyclamen.

Enter the Main Hall opposite the stage.

N. E. Landscape

So doing will repay every patron. On the stage, in finest perspective, is "an interpretation of the New England landscape and a plea for its preservation"—to quote the designer, Egbert Hans. This background, done for the New England Nurserymen's Association, shows a road winding to a village, the white-spired church and white schoolhouse. It is interesting to hear newcomers announce positively "I know just where that is."

To the left of this setting is an old 'custom grinding" mill of the Towpath Gardens of Hartford (Sherman Eddy) and to the right is the mountain planting of rhododendron, mountain laurel and azaleas of the Cherry Hill Nurseries of West Newbury—beneath 50-foot pines!

Approaching these setpieces are: Left, the Littlefield-Wyman flagstone garden leading past purple crocuses and rhododendrons to regimented hyacinths before a porch; Ray Vanderpool's rhododendrons and yellow borders; the Bay State Nursery's white clapboard cottage and "outdoor living room"; and Mr. Heimlich's "ledge garden," an almost unlimited planting among 10 tons of rocky outcropping, but avoiding a sense of crowding.

On the right, in the same sequence are: Weston Nursery's quiet arrangement of white trillium, an expanse of purple vinca minor, delicate fritillaria, primula, and lavender phlox divericata; and Borst and Fraser's Cheshire half-timber country house as background to formal arrangement of tulips and other spring-flowering bulbs beyond a fieldstone wall and conical taxus balancing a pool.

The final setting in this row is the Kelsey Nursery's "slab" cabin in a natural woods retreat, leaves strewn about, and the ground rank and untrammeled with wild fern, ground pine, wild-flowers, and laurel. A birch bower screens several ducks at home in the woods pool.

Art Commission Clerk In France for Red Cross

Departure of an eminent Bostonian to do Red Cross work in France for a second time was made a matter of official record today when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin granted an indefinite leave of absence to Henry Copley Greene, clerk of the Art Commission of Boston.

Mr. Greene did not wait for the city to release him from his $400 a year post, but sailed nearly three weeks ago.

Saltonstall Stresses Power Of Home Life

The importance of a united family life and development of the spiritual nature, as two of the vital bases of good citizenship, was stressed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today in his speech of welcome to the forty-sixth annual State Conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution held in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, and presided over by Miss Ethel Lane Hersey, State Regent.

The Governor addressed his remarks in particular to the 136 high school girls seated in the balcony who were present as special guests of the conference, having been selected from schools all over the State by their classmates as "good citizenship pilgrims," from which one delegate is chosen as the Massachusetts "pilgrim" at the National Congress of the D. A. R. in Washington next month.

It was to this group also that Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, directed his remarks, reminding them of the privileges of opportunity and freedom which are theirs in this country. Emphasizing the responsibility of young America as the citizens of tomorrow, he dwelt upon the importance of freedom as a precious heritage to be preserved by the generation which these "pilgrims" represent.

When the names were drawn, Rose Meninno, senior at the Avon High School in Avon, Massachusetts, proved to be the winner, although she was not present at the meeting to receive the good news in person. Two more names were drawn for first and second alternates in case of the inability of Miss Meninno to make the trip. First alternate was Margaret Mary Donahue of Northfield High School, and the second alternate Ruth Chadwick of Deerfield High School.

Mayor Tobin, who was unable to attend the conference, was represented by William A. Reilly, Boston Fire Commissioner, who extended greetings to the 650 delegates in behalf of the Chief Executive.

Feature of the afternoon session was an address by John B. Mattson, Vice Consul of Finland in Boston, on "Finland, Its Background and Present Situation." And there was a Memorial Service, conducted by Miss Susan E. Tiffany, State Chaplain. Other items of business were reports of state chairman and officers.

The conference will continue with an evening session and a Tuesday morning meeting which will convene at 9:30.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"World of Natural Science Research Review."
7:15 p. m.—Instruction and Training in Morse Code.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
8:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: advanced course.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: news in Spanish; Lessons in English.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7:00 p. m.—Military orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; light music; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 8.83 meg., 30.5 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"The Empire at War." GSD, 11.75 mes., 25.5 m.

Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—American Transmission, PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Up to the Minute Talks (English), DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 4 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Symphonic Concert. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Eindhoven—9:35 p. m.—American Transmission, PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 3.12 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Full news bulletin. GSC, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

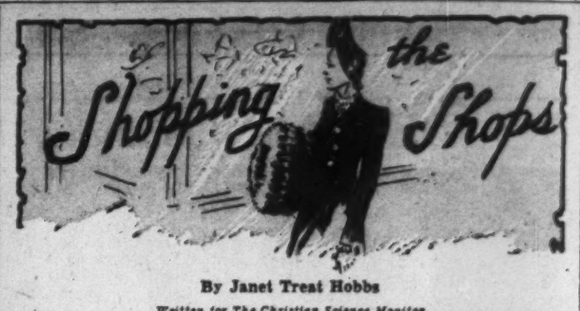
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Stress Good Citizenship

By a Staff Photographer

Speakers at D. A. R. State Convention

Left to right—Miss Ethel Lane Hersey, State Regent, Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.



By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We're always talking about new spring hats for women . . . but we fairly neglect the men in our efforts to see that their wives are smartly outfitted. So we'll devote our next paragraph to the men.

Shirts being our chosen subjects at the moment; it is only fitting that we should start off with notice that Gilchrist's annual Liondale "Measurefit Shirt" sale is now in full swing. Some of you won't need to be introduced to this sale, for we understand that many women just wait for this particular buy every year. However, for the benefit of those who aren't yet initiated, the price is now three shirts for $4! Or $1.38 per shirt if you buy just one first of all, to try. Ordinarily they're $1.69, and they tell us they're one of their best-sellers. You may have them in white for the conservative man who never gets away from it, no matter what; or in colors for the man who likes variety. All the fabrics have been Sanforized; they're equipped with those non-wilt collars that defy the temperature (oh, we'll have some temperature later on!); each size is full cut, so you won't have to figure that "big Oscar takes a 15½, but you'd better get a 16 because they're liable to run small." The colors aren't flagrant by any means, but pale blues, and fine stripes, gray with a hair-width stripe of red and so forth. And incidentally we particularly recommend them for young men who are now on their own—who now buy their own shirts! The Telephone Shopping Service knows all about them, and the number is Hubbard 9400.

Here Are Socks With Moveable Heel

The next best thing to a sock with a cast-iron heel would probably be a sock that had a moveable heel. So that you wouldn't be wearing out just one spot all the time. And lo and behold, here it is. Called the "Swivel" . . . and you can get it at Jordan Marsh's. On the street floor, right there in the hosiery department. You see the socks are knit on the bias, so that they come to you all swirled up in a long piece. You'd never guess they were socks at all, but you slip them on just like any others. And of course every time you put them on, the chances are that the "heel" is in a new place! They're $1.50 a pair, and all cellophane wrapped. And they fit the ankle beautifully, if you're worrying about that little item.

And Now Bedsteads Without Footboards

When we read a jolly book on apartment redecoration that suggested cutting the footboard off a bed, we got a saw and went at it. We liked the effect ever so much. However, you don't have to go cutting up family heirlooms to get the same effect . . . for R. H. White's will sell you beds that just have the headboards for only $49.95 each. In twin bed size. And for that matter, they're very much of an Interior Decorator's item, because the frames are finished in a very Frenchy antique ivory finish, or in mahogany. But there are also those with the tufted or upholstered headboards, and they're very feminine looking in peach, blue, maroon or green. You can match your bedspread to the upholstering right there for something like $12.95. And incidentally the price we mentioned includes the mattress and box spring! Up on the fourth floor.

P. S.—Surely nothing could be more of a harbinger of spring than Fabergé's "Straw Hat" . . . a perfume, of course, in an outfit that is topped by a straw hat. Just one of those little things that make being a woman even more fun!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Davis to Explain Waterway Plans

Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, left today for Washington to attend the two-day meeting of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress opening Thursday. He is one of the delegates appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Mr. Davis also is serving as a representative of the North Atlantic Division on the Projects Committee of the Rivers and Harbors Congress, which meets tomorrow to consider projects for improvement and development of inland waterways and harbors over the Nation, flood control and prevention, reclamation and irrigation, and the conservation of soil and water resources.

Gannett Plans To Meet Maine G.O.P. Leaders

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 11—When he visits Maine, with engagements at Portland and Bangor, Wednesday, Frank E. Gannett will be the third Republican Presidential hopeful to meet Maine party leaders. Previously U. S. Senator Robert A. Taft and Thomas E. Dewey have been guests of the Portland Republican Club.

From Democratic headquarters has come the announcement that Postmaster General James A. Farley will be the guest keynoter at the party's State convention in Bangor, this month. Mr. Farley is popular with Maine Democrats, and it has been agreed generally that in the event President Roosevelt does not seek a third term Mr. Farley doubtless will get the support of the Maine delegation for the nomination.

Too Many Laws

There has been some grumbling in Maine the past few years, and more particularly since the passage of the so-called auto-title law, that too many unnecessary restrictions encumber the statute books.

At least one gubernatorial candidate has suggested that the 1940 Legislature might well devote itself to the elimination of some of them, and, last week, the formation of a legislative council to prevent the enactment of legislation without proper consideration was urged upon the Republican State Committee's sub-committee on platform policies.

It was the first meeting of the committee since it was established following the suggestions of a Young Republican group. A council comprising 15 members of the House and 10 Senators who would meet once in three months to consider all prospective legislative measures and make available to each member of the Legislature the results of its research. When the time to vote on any measure came it was contended legislators would have some tangible basis for their decision. It was stated a somewhat similar council functions with success in Kansas.

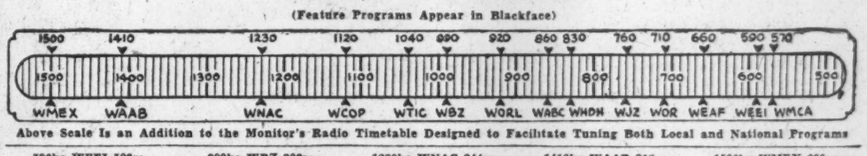
Most active among those present with suggestions was Mayor Payne of Augusta, the sole gubernatorial candidate in attendance.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	60.4mc
For Tuesday, March 12		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker: sketch	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Talk; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"On With the Dance"	"I Love a Mystery"	News commentator	News Service
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra; Vass Family	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 serial drama		Popular music	dramatic sketch	'Traveling Gordons': sk.
8:00 "Tune-Up Time":	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Play Broadcast": quiz	King Nawahi Orchestra
8:15 vocalists; orch.	Holmes": drama	Lou; songs; orchestra	program	Camera Club of the Air
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Studio program
8:45 Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Piano duet
9:00 Theater: Madeleine	"The Green Hornet":	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Carroll, Brian	mystery drama	program	B. U. Radio Institute	
9:30 Aherne in "My	I. M. Ornburn, talk	Alec Templeton Time:	Morton Gould's Orches-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 Son, My Son"	Studio feature	piano; chorus; orch.	tra; vocalist	
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	"Lullaby Lady": Continentals Quartet; orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	interviews		News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	National Forum: Senator	Mickey Albert's Orch.	Local Sports	Victor Vincent's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather	Wheeler (D), Montana	Mickey Albert's Orch.	Local Sports	The Streamliners
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	"Romance in Rhythm"	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. Corbett, Penna.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45 Art Mooney's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Listen to Band"	Gene and Glenn	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Gene and Glenn	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour: talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	"Five Star News"
8:15 Shopping talk	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Music programs	Variety Hour; talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00 Popular music	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:15 American School of	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:30 the Air	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"Variations": music	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Thunder Over Paradise	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife"	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream": sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Household talk	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Music Lovers Club of
11:15 "Life Begins"	Serial sketch	"The Road of Life"	"Highlights, Halftones"	Boston recital, Copley-
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Aloha Land"	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	Plaza
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	musicale; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"	"Hollywood 10,000"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	"Notebook": talk	Household talk	"It Happened in 1915"	"Songs You Like"
1:45 "Road of Life"	Talk; sketch	Household talk	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk	Studio speaker
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs	"Gallant American	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	"Tex and Slim"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Women": drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	"It Happened in 1915"	Margaret Larner, songs
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	Piano soloist	Piano soloist
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Army Band	Hymn recital	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	Mary Marlin": sketch	"Music for Every	Oleander Quartet
3:15 "Listen to Band"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Child": speaker	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	Recordings	Pepper Young's Family	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"	Network speaker	Organ recital
4:00 WEEI Food Fair	Cincinnati Symphony	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "Know Your State"	Orchestra	"Stella Dallas"	McFarland Twins' Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 C. Hector's Matinee: music	"Of Service to You"	"Lorenzo Jones"	McFarland Twins' Orch.	Vocal recital
4:45	"Of Service to You"	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musical program
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Girl Scout 28th Anniv.	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Children's Stories	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	Gene and Glenn	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Speaker; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	"Uncle Eph"	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	prano; organ	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 "Big Town" with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Hilde Reggiani, soprano;	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson,	with Ezra Stone	comment	orchestra	Drama period
8:30 "Court of Missing	"Information, Please":	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Mozart Concerto Series:	"Let's Dance"
8:45 Heirs": sketch	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	pianist; orchestra	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America":	Popular quiz	Talk, Frank Gannett,	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	"Sam Huston"	Popular quiz	Rep. Clubs, Mass.	"Variety Hour"
9:30 Ray Scott's Orch.;	"Celebrity Minstrels"	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	"Variety Hour"
9:45 Nan Wynn, songs	"Celebrity Minstrels"	Molly": music	Third period, Bruins-	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	N. E. Talks It Over:	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Rangers hockey game,	News Service
10:15 Horlick's Orchestra	"America's Grapes of	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan, reporter	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	Wrath—The Problem of	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Les Concerts Sympho-	"The Argentines"
10:45 Music; weather	the Sharecropper"	house"; drama; music	nique de Montreal	Darrell Calker's Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Talk from France	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Recordings	Recordings	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 Recordings	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jergen's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jergen's Orch.	News Service

Bay Staters Get 28 Places As Ship Cadets

Of the 375 young men from the entire United States who successfully passed the second rigid national examination for deck and engineer cadets in the American merchant marine, 28 were from Massachusetts, including 17 engineer cadets and 11 deck cadets, Boston shipping men were informed today.

The examination is part of the program of the United States Maritime Commission for building up a reserve of potential officers for merchant ships. Facilities are available for training about 400 cadets at one time as merchant marine officers on the 18 steamship lines subsidized or owned by the Federal Government, and on the co-operating non-subsidized lines.

About 10 per cent of the necessary annual junior officer replacements in ocean and coastwise shipping will be provided by the Commission's cadet training program, it is estimated. Promotion of unlicensed seamen who have shown ability and passed Federal examinations will take care of about 65 per cent of the replacements and the remaining 25 per cent will be filled by graduates of the four state nautical schools that are conducted by Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and California.

Potential needs of the American merchant marine are expected to exhaust the list of those made eligible by this latest examination within a year. Another examination will be held when necessity arises, it is said.

As of March 1, there were 298 cadets and cadet officers enrolled in the Commission's system, and in the training aboard American ships operating in the overseas trade. The cadets receive $50 a month with keep and quarters.

Training takes four years, the third year of which will be at shore school. Placement as licensed officers after the course, and the necessary examination before the Federal Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, depends on personal qualifications and attendant conditions of employment, it is pointed out.

Successful candidates at the recent examination, from Boston and vicinity, include engineer cadets as follows: Wallace B. Orpin of Allston; Donald A. Caswell and Philip E. Caswell of Brookline; Albert DePalma of East Boston; Thomas G. Wall of Everett; Alfred O. Crockford of Malden; Ralph W. Porter of Roslindale. Deck cadets were: Sumner A. Long of Brookline; Arthur J. McLean of East Boston; Richard W. Anderson of Mattapan, and Edward J. E. Norton of Melrose.

Flag Salute Action Challenged

Sharply criticizing the Quincy School Committee for suspending Miss Elizabeth M. Graham, third-grade teacher in the Daniel Webster School, for her refusal to join pupils in flag salute exercise, the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee announced today it will give every possible support to the defense of her rights.

Joseph Sugarman and Orville S. Poland, Chairman of the Committee, said they will represent Miss Graham at a public hearing before the School Committee on April 17.

"This action on the part of the School Committee in persecuting a loyal American schoolteacher for views which she conscientiously holds will bracket the name of Quincy with the ignominy of Salem for its witch hunts," a statement from the Civil Liberties Committee declared. "The Committee deplores the crusade by self-styled patriots to mandate patriotism at the end of a club."

"Miss Graham is willing at any time, if that should be considered necessary, to publicly avow her support of and loyalty to the great principle of democracy contained in the Constitution of the United States and its 'Bill of Rights', as is evidenced by her subscription to the teachers' oath," the statement continued. "Her support and loyalty to those principles of democracy of which the United States is so proud is the true test of her patriotism."

At a meeting of Jehovah's Witnesses, of which sect Miss Graham is a member, it was indicated yesterday that a public mass meeting may be held prior to the School Committee meeting to defend the suspended teacher.

Trinity's Rector Resigns His Post

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving announced yesterday from the pulpit his resignation as rector of Trinity Church, Boston, to take a similar post at Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., where he will have opportunity to work among students at the University there. The resignation will take effect in September.

Dr. Kinsolving, who came to the Copley Square church ten years ago, expressed his appreciation of what 10 years as rector of the church had meant to him, and his deep desire to work among students. It was because of his marked success in this field, at Amherst College, that he was called to Boston where he has been equally successful among the students of Greater Boston institutions.

"Long before I came here, I felt especially the claim of the cause of our church in colleges and universities," Dr. Kinsolving said. "That claim has persisted with a strange urgency. This last December the wardens and vestry of Trinity Church in Princeton, N. J., called me to a parish far smaller than this, but strategically located in a student university community where they felt that somehow I could give them the lead they needed. After two months' struggle I accepted the call."

Saltonstall's Defense Of Lupien Attacked

A sharp attack upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for his recent public defense of Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, was issued today by Miss Marian C. Nichols, Massachusetts Civil Service reform advocate.

In a letter to Governor Saltonstall, Miss Nichols said his indorsement "is a direct assault, not only on the integrity of the merit system, but likewise on the fundamental principles of representative government."

Chinese Co-operatives Find Outlet

China is being rebuilt by Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, Miss Ida M. Pruitt of New York City, who speaks for the organization, said in an interview.

Aiming for 30,000 co-operatives, the group, which opened its first co-operative in September, 1938, now operates 2,000. It utilizes refugee labor (there are, according to Miss Pruitt, from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 Chinese refugees today, "scattered all over the country"), native raw materials, and sells necessary articles of clothing and goods to the Chinese people.

Headquarters for Chinese Industrial Co-operatives is Chungking. Promotion is done from Hongkong by a committee, whose chairman Miss Pruitt is.

"Hongkong was chosen," Miss Pruitt explained, "because that is the gateway to China, with air service to Chungking."

Miss Pruitt, whose parents have served in China as missionaries, was born in China and has lived there practically all her life.

She thinks Americans are happy in China. Chinese are happy in America, because both peoples like an independent way of living and thinking.

Chinese industrial co-operatives, says Miss Pruitt, are "small industrial units making goods for China." They have grown up out of a very definite need in China following Japanese aggression there.

"When Japan smashed Shanghai and Shanghai industry, Miss Pruitt related, "it destroyed 70 per cent of China's industry. When Hankow and Canton were destroyed, that brought the destructive total up to 90 per cent. It meant we had to use what resources we had available. There was still some small handicraft in China, but not enough to take care of the enormous demand. We were faced with a famine of manufactured goods inside China. We had to have cloth, shoes, clothing in order to get on. It came down to going without, or having to buy Japanese goods, which Japan was thrusting on the Chinese people. The Chinese were very patriotic and wouldn't buy from Japan. Meantime, what they had couldn't last long.

"What is being done in China through Chinese Industrial Co-operatives is to give China a basic industry," Miss Pruitt declared. "Our products are things they actually need. The market is wide open. We can't make things fast enough. It's very difficult to keep a stock. And the workmen are so happy to be independent workmen, supporting themselves and their families, and to be part of the national movement to save their country."

Dewing Joins Candidates To Succeed Dever

Three Republican leaders today are competing for the much-desired Republican nomination for Attorney General, the latest candidate to announce his intentions being Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth Counties.

The other contestants who announced their candidacies previously are Robert T. Bushnell, former District Attorney of Middlesex County, and Clarence A. Barnes, Republican nominee for Attorney General in 1938.

Mr. Dewing, in his announcement, declared that he has saved thousands of dollars annually in the administration of his office, and that "I have conducted the office so efficiently that today there is not one felony remaining untried on the criminal docket in my district."

Mr. Dewing is a graduate of Dartmouth College. He received his law degree from Boston University Law School. He has served as District Attorney since 1935.

More Republican interest in the Attorney General's position is being exhibited this year than in the past two elections. The prospect of Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General, retiring from this office to run for the Democratic nomination for Governor, has been one reason for the interest.

State Announces Two Art Courses

The State Department of Education through the Division of University Extension announces two art courses, "Sketching and Painting for Recreation" and "Commercial Art," to run during the ensuing two months. The courses will be given by Betsey B. McCausland and Ralph A. Greenleaf, University Extension instructors.

"Sketching and Painting for Recreation" is for those who wish to learn the art for pleasure and diversion. No previous training is necessary. Instruction will be given on sketching and painting from life, from casts, and from still life groups. The class will meet Tuesdays, 6:30 p. m., starting March 12, at State University Center, Newbury and Exeter Streets.

The "Commercial Art" course is to give training in freehand drawing, painting, and lettering and instruction, in their application to advertising and business. The class meets Wednesdays, 6:30 p. m., beginning March 13, in Sever Hall, Harvard University.

Cambridge Zoning Revision Planned

Cambridge City Council, in accepting the recommendation of a special committee appointed by Mayor John W. Lyons to bring industrial and residential developments to the city, has voted an appropriation of $5,000 to engage two zoning experts to revise "antiquated" zoning laws.

Assessor James J. Casey, Chairman of the committee, said proposals to correct outmoded zoning laws were endorsed by many of the city's leading business groups. The money being made available will result in work going forward without delay.

Gas Rates Cut On South Shore

Reduced gas rates, effective May 1, for eight towns served by the Old Colony Gas Company on the South Shore have been submitted to the State Department of Public Utilities. The towns benefiting by the revised schedule are Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham, Hull, Cohasset, Abington, Rockland and Whitman.

E. M. Farnsworth, President of the Company, said the proposed reduction, ninth since a promotional type of rates providing for lower rates as more gas is used, will save consumers many thousands of dollars. Since 1933 the reduced rates have increased customers by 10 per cent and sales of gas by 24 per cent, he said.

Italy Gains in Importance in Ocean Traffic

Italy's importance in international ocean traffic as a result of the war is becoming more evident, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce.

Since the outbreak of war maritime traffic has been converging towards Italian ports, he stated. In European transportation circles, the Italian mercantile marine is looked upon as the "safety valve" of Continental industrial and commercial activity.

Many nations, including the United States, Japan, the Netherlands, Greece, Switzerland, Scandinavian countries, and Great Britain, have already expanded or are

Foreign Trade Flashes

planning to expand their maritime operations and facilities in Italian ports. The foreign trade of such countries as Belgium, Switzerland, and the Netherlands is being largely conducted through these ports.

The diverting of international ocean traffic via Italy, which in normal times represented enormous expense, is now looked upon in Europe as the safest and fastest route possible. Freight trains now reach Belgium, and The Netherlands from Naples and Brindisi in six days, whereas formerly 14 days were required to transport merchandise to Rotterdam through the Mediterranean, Gibraltar, and the Atlantic.

Coal Shortage

Acute shortage of coal in Italy is reflected in announcement by the Italian State Railways that 84 trains on various lines will either be suppressed or replaced by auto-traction trains, Mr. Smith stated. In order to limit consumption of heavy oil certain auto-trains utilizing this fuel will likewise be taken off. A number of electric trains will be withdrawn, either because they are little utilized or because they are no longer necessary in view of the discontinuance of steam trains with which they connect.

HEAD-HUNTING IN NEW YORK?

Buying begins with an idea. Ideas begin in people's heads. Family buying begins with ideas in several heads . . . husband, wife and all adult members of the home circle.

If you sell to families, you've got to get the idea of your product or service into all those heads. Preferably at the same time—when those heads are together at home.

Each evening the heads of New York's substantial families, in both city and suburbs, are at home to The Sun. Edited solely for their heads, their interests, their ways of living, The Sun is their home paper. With them it carries greater weight, copy for copy, than any other newspaper.

Weigh the value of The Sun as a newspaper that gets an advertiser's ideas into all the heads of New York's buying families quickly, surely!

The Sun

NEW YORK

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Saturday's sales	331,080
1940 volume to date	33,985,031
1939 volume to date	45,715,212

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP) — Despite quiet strength in selected aircrafts and specialties, leading stocks were unable to work up much rising steam in today's market.

Trends were indefinite from the start and price changes were moderately mixed near the final hour. Dealings slowed from the opening on. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Hopes that an end of the industrial retreat was in sight, together with brightening prospects for individual companies, helped attract selective support, brokers said, but many traders preferred to keep decks clear pending outcome of the Russian-Finnish peace negotiations.

Packard was the fastest mover on the home front, stepping above 4 to a new 1940 top. New York Tractions also were lively. Ahead at one time or another were Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, Celanese, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Curtiss-Wright, United Aircraft, Allied Chemical, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, and General Electric.

Sluggish were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Westinghouse, du Pont, Goodyear, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge, and North American.

Resistant in the curb were Lake Shore, Electric Bond & Share, and National Oil Products.

Some Bonds Rise

Animated by a sudden rise in New York traction and Scandinavian government issues, the bond market tilted slightly higher today.

Although corporate loans were somewhat uneven toward the close, many sections of the list recorded good gains.

Some of the Interborough Rapid Transit commitments jumped more than two points, while Brooklyn City Railroad and Manhattan Railway bonds rose a point or more.

Developments in Europe were reflected in the foreign list, where Finnish, Danish, and Italian bonds moved up more than a point in fairly active trading.

Traders apparently were reassured by the British action in releasing Italian coal ships, some sources expressed the opinion Italy was likely to retain its neutral status with lessened difficulties. The Scandinavian issues were regarded as buoyed not only by Finland's defense against Russia but by British offers of increased aid to the Finns.

U. S. Governments, lightly traded, registered several small advances.

Among the corporates, gainers included Interborough Rapid Transit refunding 5s, New York Central 5s, Frisco 4½s of '78, U. S. Steel 3¼s and Consolidated Edison 3½s. Those moving lower included Delaware & Hudson Refunding 4s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Remington Rand 4¼s of '56 with warrants, Portland General Electric 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Public Offerings Well Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities dropped off during the week ended March 7 to $30,518,485, the smallest total in five weeks, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

New railroad issues were the largest in two months and comprised the bulk of the week's financing.

Only 12 per cent of the total represented a demand for new money. The rest of the issues were floated for refunding existing debts.

Comparison follow:

	This week	Year ago
Municipal	$6,997,000	$12,172,516
Public utility		6,600,000
Railroad	22,450,000	
Industrial	144,000	
Miscellaneous	149,000	
Foreign	787,485	292,454
Total	30,518,485	19,064,970

Wheat Fluctuates Unevenly in Chicago

CHICAGO, March 11 (AP)—Unofficial and unconfirmed reports of a Russo-Finnish settlement gave the wheat market a mild case of uneasiness today, with prices fluctuating rapidly at times over a range of nearly 2 cents.

Gains of a cent or more were recorded at one stage but there were frequent dips of almost a cent below Saturday's closing level and final prices were only fractionally higher than the previous finish. Pessimistic crop reports from the domestic southwest accounted for most of the market's strength.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Prices in most sections of the stock market drifted lower today owing to a lack of support from operators who held off in anticipation of issuance of the new war loan due tomorrow.

Industrials followed an irregular course as tobaccos eased and iron and steel issues and textiles improved fractionally. Kaffirs were depressed and movement in oils was small. Gilt-edged stocks steadied near the close. An abrupt lift in Brazilians was outstanding in the bond section.

Paris: Scandinavian issues benefitted in the Bourse today from rumors a Russo-Finnish peace was in the offing. Traders were reserved otherwise although a flurry of buying at the start, which soon died down, lifted most prices.

Amsterdam: Bourse prices were firmly maintained today while the market waited outcome of Baltic peace efforts. Domestic shipping shares were favored and strong support appeared for Fokker Aircraft.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67¼	Abbott (1.60a)	2	67¼	67¼	67¼	M'r 9
48⅝	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	48	48	48	—
9	7¼	Adams Ex (½g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—
24	21	Adam-Millis (1)	6	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
19½	17¾	Addressog (1.40)	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	—
58½	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	13	49¼	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅝	⅝	—
7	6	AlaskaJun(.15e)	16	6⅞	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	1	1	1	1	M'r 9
12⅝	9½	Allegpf xw	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'r 9
14⅝	10¾	Allegpf $30 ww	2	12½	12	12	M'r 9
12	9	Allegpf $40 ww	2	10½	10½	10½	M'r 7
16⅛	13⅝	Alleghany pr pf	2	15	14½	14½	M'r 8
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	10	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
11¼	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	1	11	11	11	—
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	176	176¾	177	+1
14	12⅜	Allied Kid (.80)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 2
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	22	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
68	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	M'r 8
41⅝	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	9	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅜
16	14½	Alpha Cem (¼e)	2	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 9
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	15	15	15	Feb28
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	54	54	54	—
21	19½	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	4	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	M'r 8
54½	41¾	Am Airlines	9	53¾	52¼	53¾	— ¾
11½	10⅛	Am Bank Note	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	5¼	Am Bosch	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅝
116½	112	Am Can (4)	9	115¼	115	115¼	—
176½	171	Am Can pf (7)	3	172½	172½	172½	+ ½
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	11	26⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
51¾	42	Am Car pf	5	44½	43½	43½	M'r 9
23½	19¾	Am Ch&C (.40e)	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ⅜
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	138	138	138	M'r 9
9⅝	6	AmColtype(¾e)	7	9⅛	9	9	M'r 9
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	5	7	6¾	6¾	M'r 7
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	2	13¾	13½	13½	+ ¼
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb29
23⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	3	1¾	1⅝	1¾	M'r 9
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	1	19	19	19	
28¼	21⅝	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	2	23½	23½	23½	M'r 8
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 5
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	13	31½	30¼	31¼	— ¾
6⅛	4⅞	Am Hide & Lea	7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb29
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	4	59	58⅞	59	+ ⅜
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	29	29	29	
6⅜	5¼	Am Internat'l	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
41¾	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	M'r 8
52¼	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	2	51¼	51⅛	51¼	M'r 8
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	5	21⅛	21	21	M'r 9
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	1	58	58	58	M'r 8
14⅞	13⅜	Am M & F (.80)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	M'r 8
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
24⅞	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	8	24	24	24	
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Feb15
5¼	3½	Am Power & Lt	16	3⅝	3½	3½	
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	5	53	53	53	— ¼
54	43	APL $5 pf (1⅞k)	1	44½	44½	44½	M'r 9
10⅝	9	Am Rad & St S	17	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	8	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	67½	67½	67½	—1¼
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12½	12¼	12½	M'r 8
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
52½	46	Am Sm&R (½e)	8	49⅞	48¾	49⅞	+ ⅛
146½	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143	143	143	+ ½
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	1	68⅜	68¾	68¾	
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	5	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
13½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	1	13	13	13	M'r 8
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	4	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89	89	89	—1
16¼	14¾	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	15½	15½	15½	
1743⅛	1673¼	Am T & T (9)	20	1743⅛	1745⅝	1743⅛	+ ⅛
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	5	88⅜	88	88¼	+ ¼
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	90¼	90	90	
150½	146½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	148	148	148	M'r 9
5⅝	5	Am Type Fdrs	9	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	9⅛	Am Water Wks	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	95	95	95	M'r 7
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	M'r 8
47¼	41½	Am Wool pf(3k)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
43½	33	Am Z p pf(1¼k)	1	40	40	40	Feb24
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	17	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	35¼	Anacon W & C	2	36⅜	36	36	M'r 8
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.70g)	3	22⅛	21¾	21¾	M'r 9
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	2	14⅜	14	14	Feb27
2⅞	2⅜	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	33⅝	33⅜	33⅞	— ⅛
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	+ ½
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	22	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	6	55¾	55½	55½	+ ½
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	Feb
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	1	39	39	39	— ½
10⅞	10	Arnold C (¾e)	1	10	10	10	— ¼
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	5	9	9	9	M'r 9
9	7¾	Assd Dry Goods	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	77	77	
85	70	As DG 2pf(99¼k)	1	72	72	72	M'r 6
44	36⅜	Associates I (2)	1	44	44	44	M'r 2
51¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	9	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	9	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
23½	17⅞	Atl Coast Line	2	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
16	13¾	At'l G&W Indies	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb26
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	24	23⅛	23	23	
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	M'r 8
9⅛	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 9
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	2	72	72	72	—1
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	M'r 7
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ¼
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	11	7	6¾	7	—

B

18	14⅝	Bald Loco ct	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	5	Balt & Ohio	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8	6⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
14⅞	11¼	Bangor & Ar	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	5	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
32	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
29½	27	Beat Cream (1a)	*2	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'r 8
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	M'r 6
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	M'r 9
64	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	64	64	64	reb28
34⅝	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	34	34⅜	33¾	33¾	— ⅜
22⅜	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
56¾	55	Ben IndLp(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	M'r 8
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	38	38	38	— ⅛
83¼	.01⅝	Beth Steel (1e)	23	77⅛	76¼	76¼	— ⅝
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	119	119	119	M'r 8
34½	27	Bigelow-S 1e)	2	29	29	29	M'r 8
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Dk (¼e)	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	M'r 9
11⅜	9¾	Blaw-Knox	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'r 9
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 7
25⅞	21¾	Boeing Airplane	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
26	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	21	27¾	26⅛	27¾	+1¾
24⅞	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	24	24	24	M'r 8
23⅜	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	29	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
25⅞	22	Borg-War (⅛e)	18	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B (3)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	M'r 8
6⅞	6	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
22¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	5	22	21¾	22	— ⅛
39⅝	38⅛	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	M'r 5
53	51	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52½	51½	52½	+1⅜
2⅜	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	43	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
18½	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	20	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
21¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	223	22⅛	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
91⅛	49	Bkly-Maa Tr pf	4	93½	93½	93½	+2½
59½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	93	60⅛	59⅜	60	+ ⅜
25½	20⅞	Bklyn Un G(¼e)	2	21¼	21	21	— ½
35⅝	35	Brown Sh(½e)	2	35	35	35	
25⅛	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	3	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-E (½g)	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	4	5⅜	5½	5⅝	
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	4	24¾	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ½
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	51	20½	19½	20	+ ⅝
12½	11¾	Burr Ad M(.20e)	6	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
7⅝	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
22¼	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	M'r 6
4½	3⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13¾	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
15½	13½	Byron Jack (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼

C

26⅞	23½	Calif Packing	3	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅞	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	2	⅞	7¼	7⅜	
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	3	15	14½	15	+ ⅜
22⅝	16½	Can Dry (½g)	17	21⅜	20¾	21¼	+ ¼
6⅜	4¾	Canad Pacific	60	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	39	39	39	
5⅞	5	Capital Ad A	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 7
27	23	Carpent (½e)	1	25	25	25	— ⅜
3½	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3	3	3	M'r 9
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	M'r 8
56½	47¼	Caterpil Tr (2)	11	50	50	50	+ ⅛
30⅜	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	137	31⅝	30½	31⅜	+1⅛
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	7	11⅞	11	11⅛	
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	24½	24	24	M'r 9
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 7
5½	4¼	Cent RR NJ	3	4½	4¼	4½	M'r 6
9	6¾	Cent Viol S(¼g)	8	8½	8½	8½	M'r 6
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	3	6	6	6	M'r 7
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(1e)	4	38	37¾	37¾	—1
6⅜	6¼	Cert-teed Prod	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	6	20	19¾	20	M'r 8
26¾	21½	Cham P&F(.15e)	5	22⅝	22¾	22¾	M'r 9
26½	15	Checker Cab	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
42⅜	38¼	Ches&Ohio (2½)	5	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	2	94	94	94	M'r 9
4¾	4⅛	Ches Corp	24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	1⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 5
⅝	¼	Chi & N West	5	A	A	A	
1⅛	⅝	Chi & N West pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 2
2½	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12½	9¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10½	10½	10½	M'r 9
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	9	¼	A	¼	+ A
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	8	¼	A	¼	
14¾	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	3	13¾	13¼	13¼	M'r 8
35½	33⅜	Chi Pt cv pf (3)	2	35½	35½	35½	
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 2
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 1
⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	½	½	½	M'r 9
⅝	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	½	½	½	M'r 2
9⅝	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	10½	10	10	+ ⅜
13½	11⅛	Chickasha (⅛g)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	M'r 9
6¼	4⅝	Childs Co	3	6	6	6	M'r 9
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1⅛e)	25	86	85	85⅝	— ⅛
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	15	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
3⅜	3	City Stores	1	3	3	3	M'r 9
35½	28	Clark Equip(1a)	12	36⅞	35½	36⅞	+1⅜
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	1	42½	42½	42½	— ⅜
39¾	35¼	Climax M (1.20)	18	39⅜	38½	39⅜	+1
45⅛	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	9	45	44¾	45	
123½	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	3	121¼	120¾	120¾	M'r 9
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	M'r 8
20	16⅝	Colgate P (½)	17	18⅝	18½	18½	
106½	103⅛	Colgate-P pf (6)	6	103⅞	103⅛	103⅛	
103¾	102	Colgate pf cid(6)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	M'r 5
35¼	30	Collins & A (2e)	3	32¾	32¼	32¾	M'r 8
19¾	17⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	2	18	18	18	M'r 7
26¼	23	Col Br A (.45e)	14	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
26½	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	9	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
7⅜	5⅝	Col Gas & El	32	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	87	87	87	M'r 7
7⅞	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	2	21	21	21	—1
9⅝	8⅞	Col Carb (1e)	4	95½	95	95	— ¼
48	45⅞	Coml Credit (4)	4	46½	46⅜	46⅜	
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	106½	106½	106½	M'r 8
55¾	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	14	54½	54	54½	+ ½
113	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	M'r 8
15⅜	13	Coml Solvents	16	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
3⅜	3⅛	Com'th & South	31	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
73¼	63	Com & Sou pf(3)	3	63	62½	62½	—1
32⅜	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	18	32	32	32	
6¼	5⅛	Conde Nast	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅜	22¼	Congoleum (¼e)	4	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	M'r 9
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	M'r 8
29⅞	25⅛	Cons Aircraft	9	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
14¾	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.30g)	12	9⅛	9	9	
32¼	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	19	31⅛	31	31	
109	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 9
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	2	1	1	1	
10	8½	Con F pf (¼k)	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
4⅜	3¾	Cons Laundries	61	4⅜	4	4¼	+ ¼
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	12	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2	2	2	
4⅜	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	4	4	4	M'r 8
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	5	18½	18	18	M'r 2
104	100⅜	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	103	103	103	M'r 4
17⅛	14⅞	Container (¼e)	10	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ½
15⅜	12⅜	Cont Bak A	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
13⅜	1	Cont Bak B	17	1⅜	1	1	
97½	94¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	95	95	95	M'r 8
47¾	41¼	Cont Can (1½e)	6	46⅛	45⅞	46	
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	M'r 7
7⅜	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	40½	40½	40½	— ⅜
4¾	3⅛	Cont Motors	37	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
25	22½	Cont O Del (¼e)	8	23	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
29⅞	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	1	29

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Purchase of Soviet Gold Creates Bitter Comment

Business and Industry

U. S. Chamber Drafts 'Small' Businessman

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council—chief mouthpiece of "big business" within the government—has drafted into membership a "small businessman" and four other men closely associated with the administration.

They were among 14 new members announced after the group's annual elections.

The man described by officials as a "small businessman" is D. Robert Yarnall, a Philadelphia manufacturer of bolts. Credit and other problems of small business have occupied officials for three years, and Commerce Secretary Harry Hopkins previously intimated that a small businessmen either ought to get representation on the big council or set up one of their own.

Hanes a Member

Other new members include: John W. Hanes, who recently quit as Undersecretary of the Treasury to return to business; Louis E. Kirstein, Vice-President of William Filene's Sons Company of Boston and adviser to new dealers on merchandising problems; Clarence Avildsen, Chairman of the United Drill and Tool Corporation of Chicago and a part-time economic adviser to Mr. Hopkins, and Hardwick Stires of Scudder, Stevens and Clark, New York, who was a special assistant to Mr. Hopkins part of last year.

The council was created in 1933 to get business appraisals of New Deal policies. While its opinions seldom have been made public, they are known to have been critical of many new deal acts, particularly in the tax and labor fields.

Technically, the council each year picks its own membership, changing a few names to get new blood and to relieve members unable to devote more time to the project. Actually, however, the membership invitations are issued in the name of the Secretary of Commerce, who has some influence in the selections.

Wealthy Leaders

The council is headed by W. L. Batt, Philadelphia manufacturer. With the new selections it includes 60 men who, with the possible exception of Mr. Yarnall, represent some of the wealthiest and most important business and financial leaders of the nation.

Other new members are:

Frank D'Olier, President, Prudential Insurance Company of America, Newark, N. J.; James W. Hook, President, Geometric Tool Company, New Haven, Conn.; Oscar Johnston, President, National Cotton Council of America, Scott, Miss.; Cornelius F. Kelley, President, Anaconda Copper Mining Co., New York; Stacy May, Rockefeller Foundation, New York; Thomas B. McCabe, President, Scott Paper Co., Chester, Pa.; W. S. Newell, President, Bath Iron Works Corp., Bath, Me.; Nicholas H. Noyes, Vice-President, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis; Blackwell Smith, Wright, Gordon, Zachery & Parlin, New York.

Aircraft Firm Has Big Backlog

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—A backlog of $49,000,000 which will keep the plant busy until the 1941 midsummer was listed by R. H. Fleet, President of Consolidated Aircraft Corp., in the company's annual report.

"Our employees number approximately 4,300, we are adding about 100 men a week and are operating three shifts," Mr. Fleet told stockholders.

He reported net earnings of $1,104,327 for 1939, equivalent to $1.79 a share on common stock and $3 on preferred. The Directors decided against declaring a common stock dividend to carry on a construction program.

In 1938 a dividend of $1 was paid on common stock, and $3 on preferred.

January Power Use Hits Record High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission reported that the average daily production of electric energy reached a record high in January for the fifth consecutive month.

The commission said that 12,000,096,000 kilowatt hours, a daily average of 387,100,000 was produced for public use, an increase of 1.2 per cent over December and 15.2 per cent over January, 1939.

Johns-Manville Proposes $5,000 Pay for Directors

NEW YORK (AP)—Johns-Manville Corporation, manufacturer of building supplies, submitted to stockholders for vote in the annual meeting March 22 a proposal to pay directors up to $5,000 a year for their services.

The directors have been receiving what the company described as "merely a nominal honorarium" for attending the board meetings.

"It is desirable," the company commented, "that the corporation be in a position to compensate directors who are not officers on a basis commensurate with the time and effort expended in its behalf."

Also presented was a proposal that directors and officers be reimbursed for any "reasonable" expenses incurred in defending legal actions growing out of their duties.

Joins U. S. Council

D. Robert Yarnall
President of Yarnall-Waring Co.

Federal Buying of Gold, Silver Causes Increasing Criticism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11 — Whether it buys gold one day or silver the next, the Administration is experiencing an almost daily barrage of criticism on both scores.

The current and now most popular objection to continued purchasing of gold at the fancy price of $35 an ounce—after which it is quietly laid to rest in the dugout at Fort Knox to add to the $18,000,000,000 already on hand—is that the United States is helping Russia finance its war against Finland.

The critics of the continued purchasing of silver point out that the policy is achieving none of the objectives which were attributed to the act when it was first passed and that since 1934 the United States has handed over more than $1,000,000,000 to the nationals of foreign countries in exchange for silver for which America has yet to discover a practical use.

Repeal Move Gains Ground

One candid Congressman put this phase of the issue in these rather blunt but lucid words: "If we are going to pursue an unsound policy we at least ought to confine the subsidy to our own people."

Actually the movement for the outright repeal of the Silver Purchase Act is gaining ground and is now finding decreasing support among spokesmen for the Administration.

While the State Department proclaims the effectiveness of its moral embargo against the export of aviation gasoline to Moscow, critics of the Government's gold buying policy claim that the Treasury Department through its purchases of Soviet gold is providing Russia with foreign currency with which to obtain aiplanes, airplane engines, copper and other war materials—materials which are in turn being used to destroy Finland.

When is the Administration going to quit helping Russia finance its aggression? asks Thomas A. Jenkins (R) Representative from Ohio, who says that nearly $1,000,000,000 of American money has found its way to Moscow.

"It is not necessary, in order to befriend Finland, that we should go to war against Soviet Russia," Representative Jenkins declares. "The most effective way of showing our sympathy is not by lending money with a string attached, but by shutting off war material to Finland's enemy.

"More than that, the purchase of gold from Russia should be stopped immediately.

Sees Outright Gift to Russia

"The money we send to Finland is a loan. The money we pay to Russia is mostly an outright gift running into hundreds of millions of dollars. Russia is making more than 200 per cent profit on her gold sales to the United States. We pay $35 an ounce for gold which costs Russia only $11 an ounce to produce. These profits are financing the war of extermination in Finland."

And in the matter of silver buying, Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware, who is leading the campaign to repeal the law, is keeping vigorously at it and is winning recruits to his cause.

"While the United States complacently continues buying foreign silver, other governments keep on scraping around to see how much silver they can get rid of," says the Senator in the latest of the releases which keep pouring from his energetic office.

"There is hardly a foreign government in the world which, one way or another, has not profited by the folly of the United States Congress in directing the Treasury to go out into the market and buy foreign silver.

"Today the Treasury holds 1½ billion ounces of surplus and idle silver, cast off by the rest of the world. This Treasury stock of silver is not held as security for silver certificates, but constitutes a nest egg for potential inflation. And some people are now eyeing that nest egg longingly.

Silver Abandoned Long Ago

"The use of silver as a standard of value was abandoned by European countries during the last half of the nineteenth century. By the early 1890's the process of abandonment was virtually complete.

"Yet half a century later the United States Treasury is still buying the silver unwanted anywhere else, and buying it at an artificial price which would melt away the moment the Treasury stopped taking silver."

The three main objectives assigned to the Silver Purchase Act bring the Government supplies of silver to one-third its reserves of gold, to raise the price of silver to $1.29 an ounce and to encourage the largest silver-producing country, Mexico, to make a satisfactory settlement of the oil question.

Since the enactment of the law, gold has been pouring into the country faster than silver buying could keep up with it, the market price of silver remains no higher than 35 cents, and settlement of the Mexican oil expropriations has not been facilitated by the subsidization of the Mexican silver industry.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Dr. William Yandell Elliott, professor of government at Harvard University, advocated that the United States use some of its $18,000,000,000 in gold, most of it buried at Fort Knox, to buy metals useful to national defense.

Using the gold to buy tin, manganese, tungsten and other metals which the United States does not produce in sufficient quantities for its needs would be "better than buying a couple of new battleships," Dr. Elliott told the annual banquet of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh here.

Our purchase of these metals in large quantities, he added, would keep them from nations "which we do not want to see get them."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market stirred last week out of its well-worn rut, and it seemed a good omen. This is the season of the year for the stock market to sell off, perhaps on account of income tax payments, but it went up instead. The British issued an order for their nationals to wind up their debit balances in Wall Street, and it didn't jar the market a bit.

Stock exchange members trading for their own account were buyers on balance in nine of the ten weeks ending Feb. 10, according to Standard Facts and Forecasts. This may be significant, for this is the same crowd that sold on balance before the break in March, 1937, and bought on balance before the rise of June 20, 1938. The rest of the Street is getting bullish, but definitely.

Prices for puts on the market are further away than for calls. Thirty-day puts on Steel are four points under the market and 30-day calls 2½ points over, with corresponding differences on other stocks for those who want options to sell or buy them later on.

By groups the market approximately continued the trend of the previous week. Airplane stocks were again a feature, making more new highs. Machine-tool issues appear frequently among the new highs, and some chemical stocks are, quite rightly, beginning to show up there, including du Pont and Dow Chemical.

On the other hand the gold shares, including Dome, Homestake, and McIntyre-Porcupine, continue to make new lows, which is by implication bullish for the general market, but may be due in part to the sporadic attacks in Congress on our continued gold-buying, which is really quite a substantial subsidy to the Allies' cause.

Of course the utilities continue in the dog-house as the day of disintegration draws near. The Dow-Jones' utility index failed to join the Lilliputian upturn in the rest of the list, which isn't hard to understand since among the 15 issues in the index are EBS, American Gas & Electric, Electric Power & Light, Engineers', Commonwealth & Southern preferred and North American—all now bearing the political Indian sign.

Bright Spot Motor Trade

C. & O., incidentally, continued weak, despite prosperity in the Pocahontas coal field, and this weakness didn't help Alleghany at all. One guess is that it is due to liquidation by Chesapeake Corporation recipients of C. & O. dividends, which was some time ago anticipated.

The business news, on balance, was good—real good, considering. The New York Times business index actually went up, for the first time since the beginning of the year. Cotton textile activity hadn't gone down as expected, and rail carloadings and automobile production were up more than expected. So was electric power output. In the rail carloadings the "all other" index is doing quite well, and is a better forecaster than the "miscellaneous" category.

Steel operations are no longer declining with any speed; last week Birmingham was down sharply but Youngstown was up a bit. Steel scrap prices appear to have levelled out. Thought there may be a fairly substantial decrease in steel operations this week, it may not last, for consumption of steel is now running slightly faster than steel-making, so that consumers' inventories must be running down.

The bright spot in business continues to be the motor industry. February production was the best for the month since the 'twenties, and while it is true that dealers' stocks are increasing, this is being done on purpose to take care of the lively Spring demand which is now expected on the basis of February retail sales. In the last ten days of the month they were 46 per cent ahead of the like period of 1939, having been only 32.5 per cent ahead in the first 20 days. As soon as good weather shows up the dealers expect to do a whale of a business.

In addition, the volume of capital orders is said to be rising, in such lines as machine-tools leather belting, and utility equipment. Private engineering construction awards are running well above a year ago, though public construction is below.

Speaking of public construction, the Treasury "pump-priming," or excess of cash outgo over cash intake, has been running in recent months only slightly above last year. In millions of dollars, as estimated by the Treasury, it has recently been:

	Last year	This year
August	$151	400
September	85	139
October	434	382
November	181	128
December	137	332
January	364	328
February	88	100*

*This correspondent's, not the Treasury's estimate.

Commodities contributed little or nothing to the firmness in the stock market. While the commodity undertone seems bullish, the week showed no trend. Wheat climbed almost to its February high, but the non-ferrous metal market was quiet after its recent activity, and, aside from the usual gyrations in silk, the other markets were pretty quiet.

The big bullish force seems to be our export business. Advance guesses on the February exports are that they nearly equalled the extraordinary January high, despite the anticipated falling off in cotton exports—and that means a higher daily average than January's. The airplane industry has three quarters of a billion dollars of orders on its books, of which perhaps a half billion is foreign, with another $1,000,000,000 of foreign orders on the fire. About 10 per cent of current steel business is for export.

Limiting Baby Bond Purchases

There are many more orders being placed for various items than are being publicly announced; suppliers prefer to keep reticent about their foreign business. France took another 75,000 tons of copper at 11½ cents. Civilian-bombing countries are taking tin-plate where they can't get tin. A good European market looks in the making for our fats and oils, despite the growing British practice of buying from on-the-fence neutrals in order to keep the goods out of German reach.

There was little in the political news of importance. Ernest Lindley's report about the President didn't impress the Street much, and there is a growing feeling that we won't know for sure whether he will run until the Democratic convention. On the Republican side there is much skepticism here about the candidates. Everybody here, of course, thinks Wilkie would be the man, but all agree he hasn't a prayer.

The Treasury pulled a fast one on the government bond market last week by failing to announce a refunding offering for the 3⅜'s and by announcing only notes for the 1½ per cent notes maturing June 15. Everybody had expected the usual note and bond offering, for both issues, and had bid up the expiring issues to premiums based on the prospect for a favorable exchange into bonds. So they had to take a tidy loss when the premiums largely melted away.

On the other hand the rest of the government bond list firmed up when it appeared that an anticipated addition of $738,000,000 of new bonds would not materialize, and the change seemed to possibly presage a longer change of Treasury refunding policy, which might issue more short-term securities and allow the long terms to accumulate something like a scarcity.

Incidentally a recent Treasury ruling curtailing the right of trustees to buy Baby Bonds indicates that all is not gold for the Treasury in the current popularity of the Baby Bonds. February sales were $144,000,000, more than twice the $68,000,000 sold in February, 1939. These Baby Bonds now yield substantially more than the regular offerings of the same maturities. But they can be turned in after the first year or two without much loss to the holder, and the Treasury probably is a bit worried lest any substantial decline in its list of long maturities might bring in a lot of Baby Bonds for redemption by thrifty people who decided the time had come to buy governments in the open market.

Last week's two new offerings, the bonds of Bethlehem Steel and of Kentucky Utilities, had a bit of hard sledding, and a decline in the volume of new offerings is now likely as a number of recent issues can be picked up below the recent original offering price.

Returning to the stock market—the outlook is now decidedly better, and higher prices in a month seem likely.

Newmont Mining Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Newmont Mining Corp., for the year 1939 reported net income of $2,243,462 after charges, equal to $4.22 a common share, compared with $2,422,105 or $4.56 a common share in 1938. The company, principally a holding concern, also finances and develops mining and other enterprises, and has properties in the western and southwestern states, Canada, Northern Rhodesia, and South Africa.

Steel Output Off 2 Points To 63½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined 2 points during the past week to 63½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"While operations have lost all the gain accumulated during last fall's war-stimulated spurt," continues the report, "steel consumption is in better volume than indicated by the restricted amount of new business. Improvement in buying lately has been scattered rather than general, with consumer inventories still supplying an important part of current requirements.

Auto Firms Buying

"Steelmaking a year ago was 56½ per cent, the highest level attained the first half of 1939. Precedent calls for a downward trend the next few months, but unusual market conditions since last September have distorted the common seasonal pattern. However, more substantial improvement in buying will be necessary to supplant dwindling backlogs of mills and to prevent additional curtailment in production.

"Automobile companies the past few weeks have placed fairly large steel orders. Part of the tonnage is for current delivery and has been responsible for bolstering steel shipments from some areas. Only comparatively small additional buying for 1940 models is in prospect. Motor car assemblies continue brisk, increasing 2,705 units last week to 103,560, the best figure since last January. A drop of 3,000 units in Chrysler output was more than offset by higher schedules of Ford, General Motors and independent manufacturers.

"Export markets continue to furnish a sizable share of current steel bookings. Foreign business in most products is sustained near the improved volume recorded earlier in the year. January exports—latest available figure—totaled 396,064 tons, compared with 134,788 tons a year ago and 244,933 tons last September. Should exports maintain the December-January average, total 1940 shipments would be 4,750,000 tons. This would be the heaviest movement since 1918, with 5,373,000 tons. The 1939 total was 2,500,000 tons.

Scrap Prices Unchanged

"With tin plate specifications still lagging, production again is lower. Last week's rate of 53 per cent was a drop of 3 points. Demand is trailing the pace of a year ago, this resulting to a large extent from unusually active buying and output in late 1939."

Scrap prices generally are unchanged in quiet markets, and for the second consecutive week the composite holds at $16.67. A year ago the average was unchanged at $14.96.

Insurance Firms Receive AAA Crop Control Payments

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company received checks totaling $257,095 from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1937 for cooperating with federal crop control programs on farms which it owned.

The AAA, in a report to Congress, made known that more than 20,000 farmers and corporations received soil conservation payments of $1,000 or more.

Total soil conservation payments for the year were $325,856,887.

Virtually all large payments went to insurance companies and banks which have acquired large holdings of real estate under foreclosure proceedings in recent years.

The report showed that there were 11 payments of more than $100,000 each. The others were:

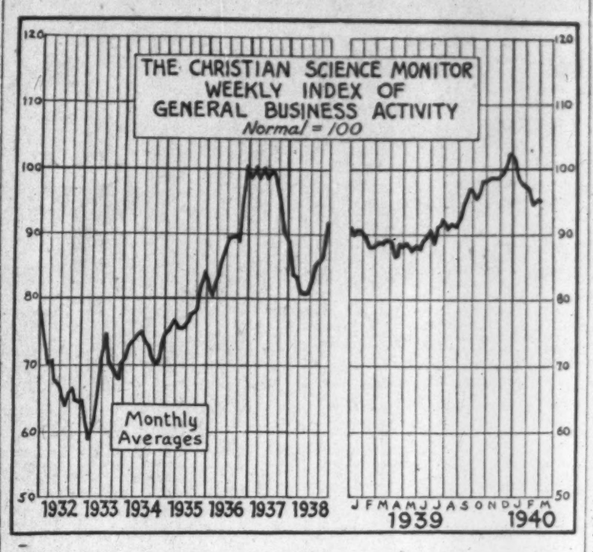
The Prudential Insurance Company of America, $231,158; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, $206,962; Travellers Insurance Company of Connecticut, $211,521; Union Central Life Insurance Company of Ohio, $166,280; Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, $161,110; Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Wisconsin, $156,444; John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Massachusetts, $147,647; Federal Land Bank of Omaha, Neb., $134,139; The King Ranch of Texas, $122,140, and the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, Minn., $103,925.

Standard Oil of Ohio Net Up Sharply in Year 1939

CLEVELAND (AP) — Standard Oil Co. of Ohio reported 1939 net profit of $5,602,499, compared with $1,964,605 in 1938. After preferred dividends the net was equivalent to $6.64, a common share against $1.81 in 1938. Dividends aggregating $1.50 were paid last year.

President William T. Holliday told stockholders the company had completed the shift in its source of crude oil from southwestern states to Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan and Illinois. Practically 100 per cent of crude oil requirements was obtained from the Middle West last year, Mr. Holliday said. So Ohio had 1,663 miles of crude oil pipe line in use at the end of 1939, against 870 at 1938's close. Purchase of the Illinois-Ohio section of the Old Tide Water line was responsible for 417 miles of this increase.

Monitor Business Index Loses Part of Previous Week's Gain


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1939
1940

Easing moderately in the week ended March 2, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity cancelled a portion of the previous week's upturn, declining to 95.3 (prel.) on March 2 from 95.5 on Feb. 24. On March 4, last year, the index registered 88.8.

The downturn in the index was due entirely to a greater-than-seasonal decline in the data for bank debits outside New York City, which more than offset advances in the adjusted figures for the other two components, electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings.

Power output rebounded from the holiday decline of the preceding week and rose to a level somewhat higher than that of two weeks previous. After allowances for seasonal and trend factors, the adjusted index recorded a slight gain.

Miscellaneous carloadings spurted forward to the highest level since the second week in January. In addition to seasonal factors, shipments delayed by recent storms helped to boost carloadings.

Steel ingot production continued to slide off, dropping another two points last week to 63½ per cent of capacity. Automobile output, on the other hand, turned up again after a slight easing in the previous week. One of the encouraging items of news for the week was the placement of steel orders by the automobile industry, which continues to hold its position as one of the brightest spots in the business picture.

New business was reported in a number of different lines, aviation, shipbuilding, machine tool, and building materials being some of the most notable. Retail trade, however, has been adversely affected by weather conditions and while gains over a year ago are reported, sales have been disappointing.

Wholesale commodity prices eased somewhat further in the week ended March 2, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics index.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Mar. 2.* 1940	Feb. 24, 1940	Mar. 4, 1939
Combined index	95.3	95.5	88.8
Bk debs outside NYC	85.8	88.1	82.7
Elec power product'n	101.7	101.6	95.1
Misc carloadings	92.0	90.4	82.4

*Preliminary.

U. S. Wool Output In 1939 Slightly Above 1938 Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that wool production in the United States in 1939 totaled 441,897,000 pounds, including 377,397,000 pounds was shorn and 64,500,000 000 pounds of pulled wool.

The 1939 crop, which brought growers an estimated income of $84,324,000, was slightly above the 1938 production of 436,472,000 pounds, of which 371,972,000 pounds was shown and 64,500,000 pounds was pulled. The income from the 1938 crop was estimated at $71,239,000.

The number of sheep shorn in 1939 was estimated at 47,394,000 head with an average of 7.96 pounds of wool per sheep shorn. Comparable figures for 1938 were 46,609,000 sheep shorn and 7.98 pounds per head.

The department said the 1939 crop brought an average of 22.3 cents per pound compared with 19.2 cents for the 1938 crop.

The bulk of the increase in last year's production was in the native sheep states and in the far west. Production in Texas was about 2,000,000 pounds smaller than in 1938.

Chicago Station Plans New Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chicago Union Station Company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $16,000,000 of 3⅛ per cent first mortgage bonds and $600,000 of 2½ per cent guaranteed notes to provide funds for the retirement of outstanding bonds.

The company proposes to retire $16,000,000 of 4 per cent first mortgage bonds due July 1, 1963. In retiring the bonds in advance of maturity the company would pay holders 105 per cent of par.

It told the I. C. C. that it was asking competitive bids on the new issue.

Aircraft Concern Plans Six Buildings

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Consolidated Aircraft Corporation has obtained a permit for construction of six new manufacturing and assembly buildings, at an estimated cost of $1,050,000.

Contracts for a part of the expansion project, preparatory to doubling the plant's output, already have been awarded and construction of two buildings is under way.

Consolidated employs 4,100 persons, but the staff may be increased to 7,500 by July.

U. S. Money Order for $88 Now Worth $100 in Canada

WASHINGTON (AP)—The decline of the value of the Canadian dollar will give United States residents an opportunity, beginning March 18, to buy for $88 a money order worth $100 in Canada.

The Postoffice Department announced an increase from 10 to 12 per cent in the discount allowed for money orders drawn for payment in Canada, and in Newfoundland as well.

At the outbreak of the war Canadian and American money were on a par for money order purposes, but there has been a gradual increase in the discount since that time.

The 10 per cent rate has been in effect since December 4, last. For three months previous to that the rate was 8 per cent.

Demand Seen Rising

"In the absence of this business from abroad, it is not expected that commercial volume here will show much quickening for several weeks to come, although the working down of current stocks of goods should bring into the market a more normal rate of demand as a supporting factor.

U. S. Industrial Output Is Seen Gaining Soon

NEW YORK (AP)—Industrial turnover is definitely lower than a month ago, but reports from various parts of the country show a tone of expectant improvement in the months to come, the monthly survey of the National Association of Purchasing Agents said.

The association said its buying policy recommendations to its members, who comprise the procurement officials of many of the country's largest corporations, "remain most conservative."

The survey continued:

"Majority opinion is that while industrial turnover has receded noticeably of late, there are few indications of drastic decline, but neither is there sufficient evidence of advancing markets to warrant forward commitments at this time.

"While export volume has increased since last fall, foreign trade as a whole is not disappointing and the rise or fall of this volume may determine manufacturing operations during the spring and summer months.

"In Canada, war goods orders are a reality and are reflected in a stronger tone in price structures, higher inventories being carried by most concerns, more stable employment, and a more sustained level of business generally, with further increase probable in the rather immediate offing.

"In the United States, there seems to be strong opinion that war orders are not apt to come from the smaller nations directly or indirectly engaged in the conflict but will spring from replenishment of essential supplies, food and armaments needed for the forces of the Allies, although this new business is not likely to come except as a result of more intensive land warfare which the world seems to expect with the advent of warmer weather in Europe.

"Extensive commitments would be a precarious undertaking at this juncture, but present price levels are not too high to permit of carrying well-filled stocks over the next couple of months at least."

The TORRINGTON COMPANY

DIVIDEND

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable April 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M., March 20, 1940.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer.
March 8, 1940.

LIBERAL DIVIDENDS
Dividends exempt from normal Federal and State taxes. Federally INSURED up to $5,000.
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19 Milk St., Boston

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

LEADING ARTICLES
MARCH 16, 1940

THEN BLOW YE THE TRUMPETS By Rose Howell Holder
Easter sunrise services grow in favor as millions of Americans assemble in reverence to commemorate Christendom's mighty promise and example.

REVOLUTION IN RADIO By Volney D. Hurd
Discussion of the significance to the future of the radio industry of the coming Washington hearings on the question of changes in wavelengths.

HORATIO ALGER: MEET TODAY'S YOUNG MEN By Harlan Trott
How Mr. Alger's popular heroes are being emulated by dozens of able and resourceful young men today.

BURTON K. WHEELER: POLITICAL PARADOX By Walter Karig
Intimate biography of Montana's humorous "Coolidge."

HOW THE FINNS GOT THAT WAY By W. Chapin Huntington
Analysis of Finland's relationships with her neighboring countries, and reasons for her firm stand.

BALLET BLOOMS AGAIN By Margaret Lloyd
The new Ballet Theater shows New York a lively new repertoire at Radio City and may become a permanent institution.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Balkans Wooed By Buying Of Tobacco Crop

ATHENS (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—British and French large-scale purchasing, of Greek, Bulgarian and Turkish tobacco is being used to draw these nations into tighter political allegiance to the Allies and at the same time to embarrass Germany.

Each of these three countries counts its chief export and source of income in tobacco. In pre-war days Germany obtained great political influence by purchasing nearly all their tobacco. The dependence of their national economies on tobacco explained, in large part, their care for friendly relations with the Nazis.

Gen. John Metaxas, Greek dictator, once declared "Greece is not pro-German. It is a question of finding a market for her tobacco crop." Because France and England bought their tobacco elsewhere, Greece, Turkey and Bulgaria were forced to sell to Berlin. A Nazi threat to shut off purchases was a threat of ruin to them.

Now France and Britain have gone into Balkan tobacco buying in a big way. Britain has announced she will spend in these three countries the $70,300,000 which she spent for American-grown tobacco in 1937. This sum, if spent entirely in Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey, will leave very little tobacco for the Nazis. And there is little doubt, say Balkan tobacco men, that their Governments will snap up a chance to get francs and sterling instead of furnishing Germany in return for razor blades, aspirin tablets and harmonicas.

Germany, with Czechoslovakia and Austria, now part of the Reich, imported 114,000 metric tons of tobacco in 1937. Total exports of Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria in the same year was 104,000 tons. With all other markets now closed to her, the Reich is expected to have a very serious tobacco shortage within the next year.

Britain alone, with $70,300,000, will be in a position to take nearly the entire Trukish, Greek and Bulgarian tobacco crop, exports of which reached a value of $87,320,000 in 1938. With France, as well as the United States and other neutral countries, in the market as well, it is expected that Germany will have a serious task in obtaining any tobacco at all from the three nations.

France and Britain are expected by tobacco men to use the Balkan tobacco for blending with the Virginia, Maryland and French Colonial tobacco which they already have stocked in great quantities.

Engineering Awards 7 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction awards for the week ended March 5 totaled $39,308,000, a gain of 7 per cent over the corresponding week a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported. Volume, however, was 33 per cent less than the preceding week because of a sharp decline in public contracts.

Industrial and commercial building increased during the week, lifting private construction awards 28 per cent above the previous week and 62 per cent above a year ago.

For the first 10 weeks of 1940, engineering awards totaled $502,213,000, or 21 per cent less than in the same period last year, a reduction of $53,823. This reduction was due in part to compliance with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Department in reducing the annual depreciation for the retail company from 8 per cent to 7 per cent on machinery and fixtures.

Current assets at December 31, 1939, totaled $7,549,287. Of this amount cash and marketable securities were $5,170,729, as compared with $4,872,074 at December 31, 1938. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was about nine to one. Working capital at December 31, 1939, was $6,696,305, compared with $6,309,854 at December 31, 1938.

Frank G. Shattuck 1939 Net Is 45 Cents Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The consolidated net earnings of Frank G. Shattuck Company and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 1939, after deducting depreciation, Federal income and social security taxes and other charges, were $557,616, or approximately 45c per share on the 1,247,500 shares of stock outstanding. This compares with corresponding net earnings of $536,960 for the year ended December 31, 1938, or 43c per share on the 1,247,500 shares then outstanding.

The Company's taxes of all kinds for the year 1939 amounted to approximately $1,000,000, or 80c per share. Social security taxes for 1939 amounted to $326,517, as compared with $318,436 in 1938.

Depreciation and amortization of capital assets for the year amounted to $770,804, compared with $824,627 for the previous year, a reduction of $53,823. This reduction was due in part to compliance with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Department in reducing the annual depreciation for the retail company from 8 per cent to 7 per cent on machinery and fixtures.

	This Week	Year Ago
Private	$14,931,000	$9,245,000
State and municipal	21,985,000	23,582,000
Federal	2,392,000	2,748,000
Total	$39,308,000	$36,575,000

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s '41	104.25	104.25	104.25
1 2½s '45-43	109.24	109.24	109.24
4 4s '54-44 reg	114.25	114.25	114.25
25 4¼s '52-47	120.14	120.14	120.14
2 1s '50-48	104.1	104.1	104.1
2 2s '52-49	104.8	104.6	104.8
2 2½s '51-50	106.10	106.10	106.10
2 2¾s '54-51	108.	108.	108.
1 3s '55-51	110.28	110.28	110.28
2 3¼s '60-55	108.15	108.15	108.15
10 2¾s '63-58	106.28	106.28	106.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '4 7	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79¼	79¼	79¼
17 Alleghany 5s '50 st	42½	42½	42½
7 Allegh Val 4s '42	106	106	106
6 Allied Stl 4½s '51	97	97	97
16 Am T&T 5½s '43	108¼	108¼	108¼
31 Am T&T 3⅜s '66	108½	108⅜	108½
14 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109	108⅞	109
5 Am WW&E 6s '75	109	109	109
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Ang C Nitra deb '67	36	36	36
2 Arm Del 4s '57	101½	101½	101½
5 Arm Del 4s '55	101½	101½	101½
10 AT&SF 4s '95	104¾	104½	104¾
28 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	87½	87	87
15 AT&SF 4½s '48	103½	103½	103½
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	75½	75½	75½
3 Aub Autocv 4½s '39	58	58	58
4 Aft G,B&O 1st Mtg st	69½	69½	69¼
2 Aft J B&O '95 A st	26½	26½	26½
20 Aft K B&O '95 c st	29⅝	9½	29⅝
10 Aft L BO 2000 D st	26½	26½	26½
3 Aft M B&O '96 F st	26¼	26¼	26¼
4 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	14½	14½	14½
20 B&O 1st 4s '48	67¼	66¾	67
1 B&O PLEWV 4s '41	56	56	56
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51	59	59	59
3 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	96½	95¾	95¾
19 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106	106	106
1 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105	105	105
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	108½	108½	108¼
11 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	46¾	46½	46¾
3 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	47	46¾	47
7 Boston&Me 5s '55	46⅝	46½	46⅝
3 AftNBklyCyRR 5s'41ct	78	78	78
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
25 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	102	101¾	102
43 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	88¾	88½	88½
35 Aft S B QC&SB C 5s'41	47½	46¾	47½
4 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	114	114	114
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97½	97¼	97½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106½	106	106
5 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Buf R&P 4½s 57	38	38	38
6 Buf R&P 4½s 57 ct	37½	37	37½
1 Bur C R&N 5s 34 ct	15½	5½	5½
2 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	57	57	57
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	103	103	103
3 Can Sou 5s 62	81¼	81	81
10 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	101	100½	101
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	96½	96¼	96½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	97	96⅞	96⅞
36 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	97	96⅜	97
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	110½	110⅜	110½
3 Can Pac 5s 44	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Can Pac 5s 54	83	83	83
3 Can Pac 4½s 60	77	77	77
14 Can Pac 4s perp	66¾	66½	66¾
5 Carriers & Gen 5s 80	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	44½	44½	44½
8 Cen Pac 5s 60	49½	49¼	49½
1 Certain-td 7½s 48	79¼	79¼	79¼
10 Champ P&F 4¾s 50	106¼	106	106¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3 C B&Q rfg 5s 71A	86⅝	86⅝	86⅜
2 C B&Q 4½s 77	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
2 C B&Q gen 4s 58	89½	89½	89½
10 C B&Q 4s III 49	100	99¾	100
6 C B&Q 3½s Ill 49	95	95	95
1 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	16½	16½	16½
25 Chic Gt West 4s 59	27¾	27¾	27¾
12 Chi I&L 6s 47	18½	18⅜	18½
12 Chi I&L 5s 47	17½	17½	17½
7 Chi I&L 5s 66	8¾	8½	8¾
20 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	7½	7⅛	7¼
5 CMSP&P aj 5s 200	2	1⅞	1⅞
5 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10½	10½	10½
5 Chi&NW gm 5s'87	17	17	17
3 Chi&NW cv 4¼s'49	3	3	3
5 Chi & N Wa 4s'87 st	16½	16½	16½
4 Chi & NW 3½s'87	15½	15½	15½
25 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	7⅛	7	7⅛
4 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
14 CRI & P 4s'88	17	17	17
11 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	6¼	6	6¼
3 Ch Un Sta 4s'44	107½	107	107
10 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Childs Co 5s'43	55½	55½	55½
5 CCC&StL 4½s'77	50¾	50¾	50¾
1 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	64½	64½	64½
5 CCC&StL 4s'90 StL	63⅞	63¾	63⅞
4 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	76½	76¾	76½
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	71¾	71½	71½
1 Col P&L 5s'43	105	105	105
3 Col & So 4½s'80	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
3 Coumbia G 5s'52 Ap	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	104	103⅞	104
3 Columbia G 5s 1952	105	104¾	104¾
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	110	110	110
3 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	126¾	126¾	126¾
3 Conn Riv Pow 3¾'61	109	109	109
2 Con Edis 3½s'48	107½	107½	107½
4 Con Edis 3½s'58	108½	108½	108½
23 Con Edis 3½s'56	106¼	106¼	106¼
13 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 Consum Pow 3½s'67	108½	108½	108½
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107	106⅞	107
2 Container Cor 5s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Container 5s '43	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	108¼	107¾	107¾
3 Crane Co 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Crown Corp 4½s '48	104	103¾	103¾
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	39½	39½	39½
9 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	58¼	57½	57½
3 Del P&L 4½s '69	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 D&RG 4s '36	9	9	9
13 D&RG West 5s '78	6¼	6	6
1 Det Ed 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	110	109¾	110
12 Erie rfg 5s '67	15	14¾	15
16 Erie rfg 5s '75	15	14⅞	15
6 Erie 1st 4s '96	57	56½	57
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	23½	23⅜	23½
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
6 Erie&Jer 5s '55	55½	55⅜	55½
1 Fireston T&R 3½s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
18 GenMot&cc 3¼s '51	104⅜	104½	104½
11 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105	105	105
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	81½	81½	81½
4 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	90	89⅝	89¾
4 Gt Nor 3½s '67	72½	72⅜	72½
1 G Bay & W deb B	7	7	7
2 Gulf M & N 5½s '50	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Hackg V 4½s '99	121½	121⅞	121⅞
23 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34	33⅜	33⅜
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47¼	47	47
17 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15½	15½	15½
10 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111¾	111⅜	111⅜
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	45½	45½	45½
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	49¼	49	49¼
10 Ill Cen 4½s '66	44	43¾	43¾
8 IC&CSL&NO 5s '64 A	48½	48½	48½
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44½	44½	44½
12 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	105	104¾	104¾
1 Inland Stl 3½s '61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
73 Interb R Tr 7s '32	73	73	73
28 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	73½	72	73½
75 Interb R Tr 6s '32	35½	34½	35¼
160 InterbRTr rfg5's'66ct	77	75¼	77
101 Inter RTr rfg 5s '66	77¾	75	77
2 Int Gt Nor 6s '52	15	14¾	15
2 Nnt G Nor 5s '56 B	11½	11½	11½
2 Int G Nor 5s '56 C	11½	11½	11½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	70	70	70
5 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	70	70	70
4 Int Paper 6s '55	98½	98½	98½
1 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	98	98	98
3 Int T&T 4½s '52	41¾	41½	41½
2 Int T&T 5s '55	45¼	45	45¼
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	54½	54½	54½
5 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	35¾	35¼	35¾
7 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	35¼	35¼	35¼
7 K C South 5s '50	67¼	67½	67½
5 K C Term 4s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Koppers Co 4s '51	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	48	48	48
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	84½	84½	84½
21 Lautaro Nit inc '75	36	36	36
12 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	54¾	54¼	54¾
7 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	54⅞	54½	54⅞
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	25½	25½	25½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	25½	25½	25½
5 Leeh Val Coal 5s '64 st	26	26	26
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Leh Val NY 4½s'40	45	45	45
14 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15¾	15½	15½
6 Loews 3½s '46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85	85	85
5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	98	98	98
5 Lou & N 4½s 2003	91	90¾	91
5 L & N Pad & Ar 4s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	109	109	109
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	53½	53½	53½
16 Manhat Ry 4s '90	82	81¼	82
155 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	82¼	81	82
44 Man Ry 2d 4s 2013 ct	45	44⅜	44½
1 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 Market St Ry 7s '40	79½	78¾	78¾
8 McCrory Strs 5s '51	106½	106½	106½
30 Mead Cp 6s '45 A 104¾	104219-32		104⅝
15 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104⅝	104¼	104½
3 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	24½	24½	24½
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Mo-Ill 5s '51	66	66	66
10 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	12¾	12⅝	12¾
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	6	6	6
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1¾	1¾	1¾
14 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19⅜	19	19⅜
41 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19⅜	19	19⅜
19 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19¼	19	19¼
12 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	19¼	19⅛	19¼
41 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19⅜	19	19⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	19	19	19
2 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3¼	3¼	3¼
220 Mob & Oh 5s '38	40¼	40	40½
3 Mob & O 4½s '77	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
10 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛
6 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	34⅜	34	34
1 Nassau El 4s '51	86	86	86
40 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	53¾	53½	53½
7 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
10 Nati Steel 3s '65	102½	102⅜	102½
1 NEngT&T 4½s '61B	127½	127½	127½
10 N Pu Sv 5s '52A	104½	104	104½
3 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	38	38	38
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59	58¾	59
32 NYC 4½s 2013A	53¼	52⅞	53⅛
16 NYC 3¾s '46	76½	76½	76½
11 NYC cv 3½s '52	58	58	58
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	76	76	76
1 NYSh&StL 6s '41	81½	81½	81½
6 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	65	65	65
9 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	55	54¾	55
3 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 NY Edis 3¼s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
7 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19½	19½	19½
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '40	30	30	30
3 NYNH&H 4s '56	17	17	17
6 NYNH&H 3½s '54	18½	15	15
9 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7½	7½	7¾
7 NY Steam 3½s '63	105½	105¼	105⅝
11 NY S&W gen 5s '40	10½	10	10½
10 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	23	22⅝	23
2 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	90	90	90
1 Norfolk Sou 5s '41	71	71	71
1 Norf Sou 6s '61 ct	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
29 Norf Cou 5s '61A	15¼	14⅝	15⅛
2 Norf & W 4s '96	122½	122½	122½
6 Nor Am Co 3½s '54	105½	106½	105½
10 Nor Ohio 5s '45	50¾	50⅝	50⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	48½	48½	48½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	43⅝	43½	43⅝
3 Nor Pac 5s '97	65¾	65¾	65¾
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	41⅞	42
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '57	109½	109½	109¼
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108	108	108
5 Ore RR&Nav 4s '46	111½	111½	111½
4 Ore3Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	118¼	118¼	118¼
1 Otis Steel 4½s '52A	75	75	75
11 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
3 Pac G & E 2¾s '81	112	112	112
5 Pac Gas & El 4s '61	112¾	112¾	112¾
10 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	109½	109½	109½
3 Pen Co 4s '63	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Penn Gl Sand 4½s '60	106¼	106¼	106¼
20 Pen P&Lt 3½s '39	108¾	108½	108¾
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118¾	118¾	118¾
8 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	101¼	101	101¼
3 Pen RR 1½s deb '70	88	87½	88
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	96¼	96	96
1 Penn RR 4s '43	109	109	109
1 Penn RR 4s '48	114	114	114
6 Penn RR 3¾s '70	90½	90¼	90¼
1 Pen RR 3½s '52	85	85	85
5 Peo GLAC Chi 5s'47	116¾	116¾	116¾
2 Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	67⅞	67½	67½
4 Pere Marq 5s'56	63⅝	63⅜	63⅜
2 Pere Marq 4s'56	55	55	55
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	110¾	110½	110⅝
7 Phila Co 5s'67	105¾	105⅝	105¾
2 Phil Elec 3½s'67	111	111	111
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Philippine Ry 4s'37	7¾	7¾	7¾
13 Phillips Pet 3s'48	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 PCC & St L 4½s'77	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 PCC & S L 4½s'42B	107½	107½	107½
6 Pitts & W Va 4½s'58 A	42¾	42¾	42¾
16 Pitt & W Va 4½s'59 B	43	42½	43
3 Pitt&Wva 4½s'60 C	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
1 Portl Gen El 5s'50	107½	107½	107½
10 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	72¾	72	72
1 Por Ri A Tob 6s'42 st	70	70	70
2 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	22¼	22¼	22¼
2 Potomac E pf 3½s'66	110	110	110
5 Readg 4½s'97 A	70	70	70
5 Readg 4½s'97 B	70	70	70
3 Rem Rand 4¼'56 ww	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
1 Republic Steel 5½s'54	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s'61	95	95	95
5 Republic Steel 4½s'56	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Revere Cop&B 4¼'56	101	101	101
7 Rio Gr W ctf 4s'49	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 RI Ark&La 4½s'34	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 RI Ark & La 4½s'34	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	94	94	94
2 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	62¾	62¾	62¾
4 St L R M&P 5s 55 st	51	48	48
2 St L S F 5s 50 ct	14	14	14
12 St L S F 4½s 78	12¾	12½	12⅝
41 Brazil 4½s'36-57	18	17¾	17¾
25 Brazil 6½s'27-57	17⅞	17¾	17¾
15 Brazil C Ry 6½s'52	18	17⅞	18
10 Budapest 6s '62	8½	8	8½
2 Buen A 4½s '77	63½	63¼	63½
3 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	63½	63½	63½
3 Bulgaria 7½s '68	14	14	14
13 Canada 5s '52	101½	101	101½
6 Canada 4s '60	96	95	95
7 Canada 3s '68	90	89½	89½
5 ChileMtBk6½s'57asd	13	13	13
4 ChileMtgBk6s'62 asd	13	13	13
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
10 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	32¾	32¾	32¾
10 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	26½	26½	26½
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s '47	26½	26½	26½
4 Copenhag 5s '52	46	46	46
20 Copenhag 4½s '53	43	42	43
1 Cuba 4½s '49	100	100	100
80 Denmark 6s '42	67⅞	66¼	67⅞
11 Denmark 5½s '55	56	54¾	56
43 Denmark 4½s '62	46¼	45	46
4 Finland 6s '45	55	55	55
1 Frankfort 6½s '53	13	13	13
13 Ger Gov 5½s '65	12¾	12	12⅝
3 Ger Govt 7s '45	16	15¾	16
3 GtConElPJap6½s'50	83	83	83
23 Italy 7s 1951	69	68½	68½
2 Japan 6½s '54	86¾	86¾	86¾
6 Milan City 6½s '52	50⅝	50½	50½
3 Minas Ger 6½s '58	15¾	15½	15¾
3 N Sou Wales 5s '57	83	83	83
1 N Sou Wales 5s '58	82	82	82
9 Norway 6s '44	93¾	92	93⅜
3 Norway 6s '43	92½	92½	92½
24 Norway 4½s '65	78	77	77½
37 Norway 4s '63	74¼	70½	73¾
3 Nor Mun Bk 5s '70	75	75	75
8 Orient Dev 5½s '58	56½	55½	55½
3 Pernambuco 7s '47	10¼	10⅛	10¼
4 Queensld 7s '41	99	99	99
87 Peru 1st 6s '60	10	9⅞	9⅞
3 Queensld 6s '47	90½	90	90
18 Rio de Jan 8s '46	10½	10	10½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	12½	12½	12½
1 Rome 6½s '52	58¼	58¼	58¼
8 Roumania Inst 7s '59	9½	9½	9½
9 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	11¼	10¾	11¼
19 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	35¾	35	35¾
5 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	10½	10¼	10¼
1 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	13	13	13
1 Tokyo City 5½s '71	60	60	60
27 Urug s f 3¾s 4 4½s '79	53⅞	53½	53½
2 Urug 3½s 78 Dec	51¾	51¼	51¼
4 Urug cv 3¾s 4s 4½s '79	52½	52¼	52¼
1 Yokohama 6s '61	61½	61½	61½

Bond Sales (in dollars)—total today, 4,114,000; previous day, 3,885,100; week ago, 4,386,650; year ago, 5,988,800; two years ago, 4,984,400; Jan. 1 to date, 311,501,250; year ago, 365,762,075; two years ago, 356,955,750.

Foreign Bonds

2 Agr M Bk 6s '47	26½	26½	26½
1 Antioquia 7s '45 C	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
9 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	86⅞	86½	86½
22 Argentine 4½s '48	96½	96	96
13 Argentine 4½s '71	94	94	94
27 Australia 5s '55	82½	82	82½
8 Australia 5s '57	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
3 Australia 4½s '56	77¾	77¾	77¾
3 Belgium 6½s '49	99¾	99½	99½
5 Belgium 6s '55	95	95	95
13 Brazil 8s '41	23¼	23¼	23¼
41 Brazil 6½s'26-57	18	17¾	17¾
25 Brazil 6½s'27-57	17⅞	17¾	17¾
15 Brazil C Ry 6½s '52	18	17⅞	18
10 Budapest 6s '62	8½	8	8½
2 Buen A 4½s '77	63½	63¼	63½
3 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	63½	63½	63½
3 Bulgaria 7½s '68	14	14	14
13 Canada 5s '52	101½	101	101½
6 Canada 4s '60	96	95	95
7 Canada 3s '68	90	89½	89½
5 ChileMtBk6½s'57asd	13

Woman of Social Service Skill Pushes Reform in City Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle
Member New York City Council

NEW YORK — Demagogy will have hard sledding in New York's City Council this year, according to Genevieve B. Earle, official minority leader in what has been called the "most disorderly and undignified legislative body in the country." The Council has inherited from the old Board of Aldermen some masters of Tammany Hall who excel in cloakroom politics and the type of oratory which issues therefrom. Mrs. Earle proposes to deflate and expose that demagogy by the simple maneuver of pressing for a recorded vote on the issues which come before the Council.

With the Liberal-Fusion forces of Mayor LaGuardia reduced to a minimum, and with Tammany and its allies in control, there is little ground for hope that all the ancient evils will be eradicated; but in such a situation a woman can be useful, who is trained in social service rather than in acting as a complacent and tractable leader of a "women's division" in a political party. As spokesman for the minority, Mrs. Earle has a fighting role; as the only woman in the Council, she has become a conciliator.

For 30 years, Mrs. Earle has devoted herself to civic and social problems, training from the beginning for public service. She was in the vanguard of those undertaking statistical study, first in connection with the Young Women's Christian Association and later in the Bureau of Municipal Research. She has made surveys on problems of public welfare, and has worked for the Public Health Nursing Service in Hoboken, for the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and for the United Neighborhood Guild. In the depression years, she worked as secretary of the Governor's Committee to Prevent Unemployment. She was appointed on the Charter Revisions Committee of the City of New York, and received a citation by Mayor LaGuardia for "distinguished and exceptional service" in 1936.

Mrs. Earle broke into a ringing laugh when asked why there was so much dissension in City Council. "First and foremost," she answered, "it is the central legislative body of an overgrown child, which Secretary Ickes has said 'ought to be the forty-ninth State of the Union,' Mrs. Earle replied. "In spite of Newark's size and unique problems, its City Council is as powerless to function without legislation from Albany as the City Government of Tarrytown. Legally, the State makes no distinction between the two.

"It has been called the 'most representative legislative body in the country,' because its members, elected by a system of proportional representation, reflect minorities as well as majorities in the city's population. And while this is a much-to-be-desired state of affairs, sharp clashes are inevitable. Also it is a problem peculiar to New York City that we have a central City Government, five Borough Governments and five County Governments."

The most controversial issue to be introduced this session will probably be the bill for reorganization of the archaic County Government. "Measures have been presented in one form or another to the City's legislative body for the past 30 years," Mrs. Earle recalled. "They have been voted down because they struck at superfluous, duplicating jobs which office-holders of the two political parties have been using as plums for 'deserving' aides. Our proposal will save the city from $500,000 to $1,000,000 annually. It will close an avenue to corruption by placing essential offices in civil service categories. The remaining, duplicating positions with exorbitant salaries attached will be abolished."

Mrs. Earle holds that the abuse of voters' confidence, shown strikingly at the final October meeting preceding Council elections in November, cannot continue indefinitely. "At that meeting," said she, "when the world had just become embroiled in war, adding to the serious problems which faced us here, the majority group allowed 50 or more important bills to remain in committee, to pass three resolutions—one to request the Board of Estimate to erect a health station in Brooklyn; another to request display of the American flag on all City buildings, a practice which prevails without aid of statute; and a third, a resolution with 12 paragraphs felicitating the Boy Rangers of America on their activities."

She is an especially ardent champion of measures "to make a housewife's dollar buy a dollar's worth of food." She mentioned meat bills defeated last year which provide for reliable information and safeguards for the quality of meat and weight of bread, as examples of the kind of legislation that can be adopted by the Council to help consumers.

While initiating and supporting legislation for slum clearance, now well under way in the five boroughs, Mrs. Earle and her Fusion colleagues hope to attract private and public capital to their program for low-cost housing for moderate income groups. "Thus far, public money has gone and should continue to go toward building decent homes for the lowest income brackets," she said, "but there are savings banks with enormous funds to put into housing projects for moderate income groups. We propose to ask the Legislature to pass a law enabling savings bank to build these homes. I have talked personally to three bank presidents who would welcome such legislation."

The program of the minority group, as further outlined by Mrs. Earle, extends to tax reform, pensions for policemen and firemen, milk legislation, relief of the unemployed, social and educational services, protection of civil liberties, and improvement of labor standards.

Brooklyn Woman Heads Commission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, March 11

Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle of Brooklyn, minority leader of the City Council, has accepted the Chairmanship of the Commission on Government and Politics that will report to the Woman's Centennial Congress to meet in New York on Nov. 25 to 27, Josephine Schain, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Congress, announced today.

Mrs. Earle's Commission is the first of four to be named to inquire into specific areas of interest to women and to draft a program for the advancement of mankind.

Other members of the Commission, which is not yet complete, are Pearl Bernstein, Prof. Jane Clarke, Mrs. Samuel Sloan Duryee, Mrs. Albert H. Emery, Crystal Bird Fauset, Dorothy Kenyon, Margaret Lamont, Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Katharine Ludington, Dorothy Straus, Anna Lord Strauss, Mrs. Harry T. Welty.

Mrs. Thomas McAllister, Director of the Woman's Division of the Democratic National Committee, and Miss Marion Martin, Director of women's activities of the Republican National Committee, are acting as advisers to the Commission.

Supreme Court Refuses Review In Fraud Case

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—A contention that their conviction was obtained with the aid of "incompetent and irrelevant testimony" failed today to obtain a Supreme Court review for William P. Buckner, Jr., and William J. Gillespie.

They were convicted after a two-week trial in the Federal District Court at New York on a charge of devising a scheme to defraud the owners or holders of Philippine Railway Company gold bonds.

In another case, the court reversed the conviction of Dave Canty, Montgomery, Ala., Negro under sentence to die for the murder of Eunice Ward, a white girl. Alabama authorities may proceed with a new trial if they desire.

There was no formal opinion in the Canty case. The court referred merely to a Feb. 12 decision permitting new trials for Florida Negroes who contended that confessions had been obtained improperly.

Only two minor opinions were delivered at today's brief session before the court adjourned for two weeks.

Trial of Newsman Starts in Tokyo

TOKYO, March 11 (AP)—After a brief preliminary examination during which Judge Sanehiro Hotta said "this case is liable to impair the peace and order," James Young, American newspaperman, went on trial today in the Tokyo District Court on charges of spreading false rumors.

The trial was closed to the public, but exceptions were made of Mr. Young's wife and a United States Embassy representative. Three Japanese attorneys defended the International News Service correspondent.

Arrested Jan. 21, Mr. Young was held incommunicado for several days before he was accused formally of sending to the United States "extremely slanderous news reports regarding the Japanese forces in various parts of China."

[Subsequently, Joseph V. Connolly, President of International News Service, said that "best refutation of the allegations continues to lie in citing Mr. Young's well-established reputation for accuracy and impartiality in his news coverage throughout a decade of service in the Far East."]

Coal Lease Given To Miners Mutual

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. — What may be the start of the solution of the "bootleg" anthracite mining problem which has plagued the Pennsylvania hard coal industry is the co-operative organization of 27 miners who have chartered the Mutual Coal Company at Enterprise.

Soon after the start of the depression, unemployed miners began digging out coal which they could find near the surface and produce through the use of crude facilities. Efforts of the owners of the coal to halt this have been unavailing, since arrests have been ignored by grand juries, composed of people who lived for years with the "bootleggers."

The 27 miners in the Mutual group were halted by a court order from mining any more coal illegally. They signed a lease for 28 acres with Pennsylvania & Reading Coal & Iron Co. to pay royalties on all coal mined and have started production. The company maintains its own scales and is giving legal certificates as the source of the coal.

The Pennsylvania & Reading company is watching the experiment closely and if it is successful, it will grant leases to other co-operative groups.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, March 17, April 7, 21, May 5, 19. 10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13 mc (19.8m); chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., April 7, May 5. 7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (26.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., April 7, May 5. 10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), March 31, June 30.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on April 7, May 5.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 17.

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 7, 21.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1360kc, on March 24, April 14, 28, May 12, 26.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on April 7, May 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on March 17, April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on March 24, April 14.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on March 17, April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on April 7, May 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1130kc, on March 17, April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on March 24, April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1330kc, on March 17, April 21, May 19.

Fewer Farm Horses In W. Va.; Mules Hold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The Farm horse lost ground in its battle against modern machinery again in 1939, the livestock inventory of the West Virginia State Co-operative Crop Reporting Service disclosed.

The number of horses on State farms Jan. 1 showed a 1 per cent decline to 95,000 head from the figure for the preceding year. The 1928-38 10-year average was 105,000 head.

The number of mules, however, remained stationary at 12,000.

Press Women Name Firsts That Make 'First Lady' First

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11 — Wives of the leading contenders for the presidential nomination—and one feminine candidate for President—learned from skit and song here Saturday night what Washington newspapermen consider necessary qualifications for a "first lady."

Only one on the feminine scribes' list was able to answer back, since traditionally the only speaker at the event—the annual dinner of the Women's National Press Club—is the wife of the President of the United States.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt made an off-the-record talk, but it may be guessed that she discreetly gave no hint as to her husband's third-term intentions.

Mrs. John Nance Garner's spoonbread, Mrs. Paul V. McNutt's mink coat, Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg's former newspaper column, Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey's stage career, Mrs. Cordell Hull's success at being the "perfect wife," all came up for discussion at a nominating convention staged by the women writers. They all agreed that first and foremost the next President's wife must continue Mrs. Roosevelt's custom of holding press conferences.

Gracie Allen Seeks Votes

The one Presidential candidate present at the dinner was Gracie Allen, the movie and radio star, who's been asking all men to retire gallantly from the race in her behalf. "It's silly to run against anybody else. That accounts for about half the traffic accidents," she maintains.

The Republicans were depicted as trying to get back from the Land of Oz where that "awful Roosevelt tornado" had blown them. Advised by the wizard that they must "promise," they promised:

"To balance the budget and spend just as much as before.
To cut the taxes in half and still keep the wolf from the door."

"Scarlett Budget" was seen being laced in by "Mammy Congress" until after the election when she was told she could "spread out any way you likes for fo' years."

A peep into the future showed the Roosevelts in Hyde Park on Jan. 21, 1941 ("if they don't run"). As they began to appear a trifle bored and wonder if they had made a mistake in leaving the White House, a man from Mars appeared and saved the day by offering the President the job of being President of the Universe.

Back Scratchers at Large

Talkative capital taxi drivers, leaders of various branches of society, and the old political system of "I scratch your back and you scratch mine," all came in for gentle ribbing.

Official wives in the audience included Mme. Felipe Espil, wife of the ranking lady of the Diplomatic Corps, Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, wife of the Chief Justice, all the Cabinet wives, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and all the women members of Congress.

Among the "women of achievement" present were Miss Clare Briggs, cartoonist, Dr. Meta Glass, President of Sweet Briar College; Dr. Mildred McAfee, president of Wellesley College; Miss Rosa Ponselle, opera star; Mme. Helene Rubenstein, cosmetician; Miss Faith Baldwin, the novelist; and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, wife of the Governor of Rhode Island.

Candidates' wives who were club guests included Mrs. Bennett Champ Clark, Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey, Mrs. Paul V. McNutt, Mrs. Robert A. Taft, Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg and Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Argentina

Buenos Aires (Second Church): Church Edifice, Sargento Cabral 841/7, 6:30 p. m., April 9; and the Little Theater, Calle Charcas 1155, 6:30 p. m., April 16.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro: British School Hall, Rua Sta. Clara, 84, Copacabana, 9 p. m., April 25.

Channel Islands

Jersey: Town Hall, St. Helier, 3 p. m., April 7.

England

Hampshire

Portsmouth (First Church): Wesley Central Hall, 6:30 p. m., April 9.

Leicestershire

Leicester (First Church): DeMontfort Hall, Granville Road, London Road, 3 p. m., April 7.

Northamptonshire

Northampton: Salon de Danse, Franklins Gardens, 7:30 p. m., April 8.

Surrey

Wimbledon: Public Baths Hall, 3 p. m., April 6.

Yorkshire

Huddersfield: High Street Methodist Church, High Street, 3 p. m., April 6.
Ilkley: King's Hall, 8 p. m., April 12.

Ireland

Antrim

Belfast: Ulster Hall, 8 p. m., April 11.

Wales

Carnarvonshire

Llandudno: English Baptist Chapel, Mostyn Street, 7:30 p. m., April 9.

United States

California

Canoga Park (Twenty-fourth Church, Los Angeles): Canoga Park Community Church, 3 p. m., March 17.
Coronado: High School Auditorium, E Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, 3 p. m., March 17.
Covina: Covina Union High School, 3 p. m., March 17.
Huntington Park: Church Edifice, 6401 Rugby Avenue, 8 p. m., March 18.
Indio: Indio Woman's Club House, 8 p. m., March 21.
Lakeport: Orpheum Theater, 2:30 p. m., March 17.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., March 18.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 21.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., March 18.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., March 22.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., March 19.
Orange: Orange Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 19.
Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 23.
San Francisco (Second Church): New Mission Theater, Mission at Twenty-second Street, 11 a. m., March 22.
San Pedro (Seventh Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1010 South Cabrillo Avenue, 3 p. m., March 17.

Connecticut

Norwalk: Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, Flax Hill Road and Bayview Avenue, South Norwalk, 8:15 p. m., March 23.

District of Columbia

Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3505 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 8 p. m., March 19.

Florida

Sebring: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 17.
Tampa: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 17.

Illinois

Alton: Franklin Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., March 18.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., March 19.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., March 22.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., March 21.
DeKalb: First Methodist Church, Fourth and Oak Streets, 8 p. m., March 18.
Pontiac: Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m., March 21.
Sterling: Church Auditorium, 502 First Avenue, 8 p. m., March 19.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Fourth Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., March 18.
La Fayette: Eliza Fowler Hall, Purdue University, West Lafayette, 3 p. m., March 17.
Mishawaka: Mishawaka High School Auditorium, 1302 Lincoln Way East, 8 p. m., March 22.

Iowa

Davenport: Masonic Temple, Seventh and Brady Streets, 3 p. m., March 17.

Kansas

Independence: Church Edifice, Eleventh and Main Streets, 8 p. m., March 18.

Louisiana

New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, St. Charles Avenue and Clio Street, 8 p. m., March 18.

Maryland

Annapolis: Annapolis High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 17.

Michigan

Ann Arbor: Masonic Temple, 327 South Fourth Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 17.
Birmingham: Church Edifice, Chester and Willette Streets, 8 p. m., March 18.
Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, near Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., March 19.
Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Whitmore Road and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 18.
Ferndale: Lincoln High School, 8 p. m., March 21.
Grand Rapids (First Church): Auditorium, Fountain Street Baptist Church, 3 p. m., March 17.
Hillsdale: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 18.

Minnesota

Mankato: Lincoln School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 22.
Minneapolis (Third Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 21.

Mississippi

Jackson: Convention Hall, Robert E. Lee Hotel, 8 p. m., March 19.
McComb: State Theater, State Street, 3 p. m., March 17.

Missouri

Hannibal: Auditorium, The New Hannibal High School, McMasters Avenue, 8 p. m., March 22.
St. Louis (Second Church): Harmony Masonic Temple, 4621 South Kingshighway Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 19.

Nebraska

Beatrice: Church Edifice, 800 Ella Street, 8 p. m., March 19.
Nebraska City: Church Edifice, 1201 First Avenue, 8 p. m., March 22.
Omaha (Second Church): Church Edifice, Forty-first and Davenport Streets, 8 p. m., March 21.

Nevada

Las Vegas: Gymnasium, Las Vegas Grammar School, 8 p. m., March 19.

New York

New York: (Eighth Church): Loew's Theater, 188 East Seventy-second Street, 10 a. m., March 23. Radiocast Shortwave Station WRUL, 11.79 and 1.13 megacycles

North Carolina

Charlotte: Dilworth School Auditorium, 400 East Park Avenue, 8 p. m., March 19.
Raleigh: Hugh Morson High School Auditorium, 301 East Hargett Street, 8:15 p. m., March 21.

Ohio

Alliance: South Liberty Street School Auditorium, South Liberty Street, 8:15 p. m., March 21.
Dayton (First Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 18.
Fostoria: Lowell School Auditorium, Elm Street, 8:15 p. m., March 21.
Lima: Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 19. Radiocast Station WLOK, 1210 kilocycles.
Mansfield: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 22.
Portsmouth: Portsmouth High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 17.
Toledo (Second Church): Loew's Valentine Theater, 409 St. Clair Street, 12:15 p. m., March 22.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, Civic Center, 8 p. m., March 21.

Pennsylvania

Easton: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 18.
Erie: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 22.
New Castle: Penn Theater, 18 North Mercer Street, 3:15 p. m., March 17.
Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, Walnut, west of Fortieth Street, 8 p. m., March 22.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., March 19.
Pittsburgh (First Church): Nixon Theater, Sixth Avenue, 12:15 p. m., March 21.

South Carolina

Columbia: Jefferson Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., March 18.

Texas

Abilene: City Hall Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 21.
Dallas (Third Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 22.
El Paso: Scottish Rite Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 19.
Fort Worth (Second Church): Fort Worth Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 21.

Virginia

Charlottesville: University Theater, 3 p. m., March 17.

Wisconsin

Madison (Organization at University of Wisconsin): Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., March 19.
Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1481 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m., March 21 and 22.

Big Icebreakers Clearing Channel In St. Lawrence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Icebreakers are busy on the annual task of clearing a channel between Three Rivers and Montreal along the St. Lawrence River.

The icebreakers N. B. McLean and the Lady Grey are averaging six miles a day. This is considered rapid progress and has been made possible by thinner ice prevailing. In the first day of the breaking activities the ice was only 17 inches thick where in the same location last year it was 24 inches.

During the journey to Montreal last year the icebreakers encountered ice 39 inches thick. The ships started this year more than a week earlier than was the case last year. Thus it is anticipated that navigation will open earlier this year. The third icebreaker, the Sorel, is at Quebec and is taking care of conditions which may develop between there and the scene of the actual breaking operations. Sometimes large pieces get blocked on the sides as they move along the river.

Mandatory Spending Hit in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 11—Municipal governing bodies in this State were called upon by the New Jersey Taxpayers' Association today to join in the fight aganist mandatory spending legislation. The aid of county boards of freeholders was solicited last week and in two counties, Bergen and Mercer, resolutions have been adopted condemning such acts. Similar action is under consideration in other counties.

"We ask every municipal governing body in New Jersey to send firmly-worded resolutions to the Legislature expressing opposition to any additional mandatory legislation and urging repeal of spending laws now on the statute books," Donald R. Stevens, president of the association, said.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

NEEDLEPOINT

NEEDLEPOINT—Fascinating Pepperell Needlepoint pieces; embroider them with famous Pepperell yarns; full instructions; low prices; free samples. Pepperell Yarns, Dept. CSM-7, East Pepperell, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

WILDLIFE Fur-fish-game. Upland dairy farm refuge, overlooking Schoodic Lake, Mt. Katahdin, Me. (Timber investment). Penfield, owner, Box 14, Station K, New York City.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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EXPERTS in cleaning, reweaving and demothing Oriental and Domestic rugs. For estimate phone Nashua, N. H. 3952. ARABY RUG CO. REPRESENTATIVE.

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600. Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 76½ W. Hollis St., Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

TORONTO, ONT.—Lady desires to serve as Companion, Housekeeper or Practical Nurse; free to travel anywhere; excellent references. E. C., 116 Albany Avenue. KI. 2552.

TORONTO, ONT.—Capable stenographer with ten years' experience desires position. (Miss) Honor Beacham, 120 Duvernet Avenue.

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Lingerie 810 MARKET ST. WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

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Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing Mailing. Personalized Letters Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
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HEMSTITCHING
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HATS *"That Are Different"*
All Styles and Sizes
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Open 9:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
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Maine

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All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
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C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

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Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
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Stickney & Babcock Coal Co.
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THE PICTURE & GIFT SHOP Inc.
Books, Picture Framing
Stationery, Greeting Cards
We sell the books advertised in the Monitor
13 HAMMOND STREET

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"Art in Flowers"
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Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
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Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"The Store of Friendly Service"
180 LISBON STREET

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Newest colors and designs
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MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

Exciting New Craigleigh
COATS 29.95
The coats you prize because they never go out of fashion—because they are simple and intrinsically good—because they are right not just for one season but for many seasons to come. The ultimate in fit, fabrics and wearability. Misses', women's and half sizes.
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190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
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Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

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Sterling Silver
Place Service Plan Available in all patterns
We invite you to call
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Harmon & Newcomb
PORTLAND, MAINE
Fashion Park Clothes
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LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Good Shoes and Stockings
Portland—Lewiston—Augusta—Rumford

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

New Hampshire

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Heavy enough for driving! Smart enough for dating!
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Oil Burners
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Nu-Way Cleaning
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INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

HUBERT COAL COMPANY
34 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

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Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store ..... 41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store ..... 81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St.
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

The New Spring
Stetson Hats
Are Here
BROWN & BATCHELDER

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
125 Warren Street
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MEAT, FISH and PROVISIONS
487 CENTRAL AVE. 480 TEL.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

We Serve Breakfast, a Full-Course Dinner, Afternoon Tea, Luncheon, also Fountain Service
DAERIS AIR CONDITION RESTAURANT & TEA ROOM
Morrill Bldg., cor. Third St. and Central Ave.

Gladden or Cheer with Flowers
Flowers for Every Occasion
AT
GARRISON HILL GREENHOUSES

E. J. YORK
Tel. 1000 Main Office, 6 Locust St.
Lumber, Builders' Supplies and Coal

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

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Texaco Certified Service
Range and Fuel Oil
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Sales and Service

Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
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We Deliver Tel. 73
WEBB'S GROCERY
138 Washington Street

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ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

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566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

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Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
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20 Flavors of Ice Cream
Ask about our Specials for Weddings and Parties
Phone 3234 405 E. Spruce Street

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Use
NEWTON'S FISH
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Made to Order
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Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
632 Elm Street Phone 3901

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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296 Phones 456
815 Chestnut

MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized and Raw
Delivered to your door.
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Green Acres Farm Dairy
268 SOUTH MAMMOUTH ROAD

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
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For Your Easter Appointment
Telephone 2311
We are prepared to offer the new needs of the season.
A fine Permanent means a Becoming Coiffure
BRODERICK HAIR SHOP
86 MANCHESTER STREET

HADLEY'S SERVICE STATION
Lubrication, Washing, Tire Repairing. You will appreciate our extra service, helpfulness and EXTRA values.
WEBSTER AND CHESTNUT STS.
Proprietor, EARL HADLEY

NASHUA

ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM

A Fine Gift and Nourishing Dessert
TEL. 950

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THE HOOVER VACUUM CLEANER
Authorized Representative Sales and Service
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Brand New 1940
Stewart-Warner Refrigerators
A famous, nationally known refrigerator with highest quality construction, at a new, surprisingly low price!
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FUEL and RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
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MILLINERY
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Complete repair and lubrication service for all make cars
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GEORGE MASON HOTEL
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JOSEPH TERESI, Prop.
Presenting Flowers of Distinction From Greenhouse to You
Mt. Vernon Ave. and Braddock Rd.
Full Line of Easter Flowers

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Expert Lubrication, Washing, Tires, Tubes and Accessories
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AMERICAN AMOCO GAS

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Famous for Style, Fit and Quality, in Sparkling Patents and Blue Jacket Blue, to complement your new spring ensemble. $6.50.
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$16.95
NACHMAN'S

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Place your orders now for Famous Virginia Dare Chocolate Easter Eggs
Beautifully decorated and Gift wrapped free of charge
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Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

ALL IRONED FAMILY WASHING
12 cents a pound
Call R. 1442
City LAUNDRY
104 Main St. West, Hamilton
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Christmas Coal burns bright and clear at Christmas and throughout the year.
Clean fuel—Clean delivery Prompt Service
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901 BANK STREET 7-0640 82 FIRST AVENUE 7-0472

Mc. Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

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Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
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for regular or special delivery

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17 Years' Continuous Service

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Quality Shoes
Fitted by X-Ray
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14 STORES
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Catering Dept. KI 2118

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CLEANERS and DYERS
We Call and Deliver
Mail orders given prompt attention
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Rebuilt, Repaired, Rented
We Service Office Machines
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City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr 1187

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PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

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LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI 4691

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RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
HOWARD 2115 HOWARD 2116

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31 Years in Business—Fair Prices
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ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

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Open Fri. and Sat. Evenings

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Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

HERE'S NEWS
"Revitalized" Drycleaning
will bring back smart newness to your garments. Send us your next Drycleaning order and let us show you.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

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are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

By Appointment to:
Her Excellency
Viscountess Willingdon
Ernest George Palmer
MILLINERY OF DISTINCTION
94 GERRARD ST. WEST, TORONTO

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

Jo Anne Shoppe
Distinctive Millinery
1438 Yonge Street (Near St. Clair)
MRS. E. AULD, Designer
Phone HYland 7984

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City-Wide Service
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Tailored Suits Our Specialty
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
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You'll Enjoy Shopping at
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- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

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1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

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Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
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also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

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Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

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Silver Fox Neckpieces
Capes and Coatees
Made to Order
A. PICHET
WIlbank 6111
2170 St. Catherine St. W.

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Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Shirriff's **Lushus** TABLE JELLIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver

Spring Furs
Jackets—Foxes—Sables
JAY WOLFE INC.
MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*
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EASTER GIFTS
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Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
FIuz 4651

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Custom Forms Codes, etc.
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Expert Electrical Work by Licensed Electricians
Electrical Supplies
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European Local Classified

(Continued)

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An ideal for a NIGHT or a YEAR for visitors and those on "leave." Reduced terms. Completely self-contained FLATLETS and SUITES with EVERY convenience. Moderately priced, pleasing catering. From 25/- all inclusive. 8-9 Lancaster Gate, London, W. 2. Pad. 8205-6-7.

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England

LONDON

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No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
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HEADINGS AND ALL STATIONERY
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When It's Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Knitwear, Fancy Goods, Etc.
We are always at your service
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Bayswater 1174

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HIGH CLASS GROCERS *and* PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily. Prompt attention.
Motor delivery London and district daily
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Western 0921

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
31-35, BRICK STREET, W. 1
GROSVENOR 1942

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Have You Thought of Coming to Us? *We will gladly serve you.*
MRS. E. YOUNG
4, Campden Street
Kensington Church Street, W. 8

ENGLAND

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Telemac Weatherproofs
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 VICTORIA PARADE, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

Timothy Whites
where household necessities are cheaper
57, Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for: Clifton's Chocolates
Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116, STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.—Stratford

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THE WEST END STORE IN THE EAST
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THE SOUTHDOWN LAUNDRY LTD.
KINGSTON ROAD
RAYNES PARK
WIMBLEDON, S. W. 20
Tels. LIBERTY 2414/5

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Specialists in BOILER FUELS
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Ireland

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Switzers
Household Goods
"Royal Doulton" Ware, "Pyrex" Glass, Ovenware, Cutlery, Aluminum and Enamelled Ware. Carpet Sweepers. Wringers, etc.
SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

Established.....1776
STRAHAN DUBLIN
for Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Bedsteads Bedding, Removals and Storage
R. STRAHAN & CO. Ltd.
C. GILLESPIE D. S. GILLESPIE
135 STEPHEN'S GREEN

HELY'S Dame Street
Stationery, Printing, Fountain Pens, Sports Goods, High-Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites
GOOD SERVICE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

Now It Is

"How did you come to write a poem on the back of a government bond?"

"I was tired of hearing folks say that my stuff wasn't worth the paper it was written on!"

Tactful Course

Mrs. Freshwed: "You must not expect me to give up my girlhood ways all at once."

Mr. Freshwed: "Certainly not, my dear. Go on taking an allowance from your father as if nothing had happened."

Fresh from the City

A couple of tourists called at a Maine farm house on an early morning recently. "We were wondering," spoke up the lady, "if we could get a glass of fresh milk?"

"Now, that's too bad," sympathized the housewife, "but you see we live quite a way from the city, and the milkman hasn't got here yet!"—Montreal Star.

Bostonese?

Boston stories continue to seep southward. There is, for example, the case of a Western lady who was taken to a meeting of a club there. "And just where do you come from?" one of the ladies asked. "From Idaho," the Western lady told her. In the kindliest possible way, the Boston lady patted the other's hand and said, "My dear, I'm sure you won't take offense if I tell you something you ought to know. WE pronounce it 'Ohio.' "—New Yorker.

Astounded

The singer had just concluded his performance. The applause was slight. "Extraordinary! Remarkable!" loudly exclaimed a member of the audience.

"Pardon me, sir," a puzzled man sitting in the next seat remarked: "You astonish me! I've always claimed some knowledge of the subject and am of the opinion that the performer's voice is extremely poor."

"Voice?" queried the other. "I wasn't thinking of his voice! I meant the fellow's colossal nerve."

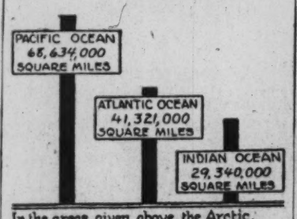
Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Pacific Ocean Is More Calm Than the Atlantic?

According to one historical account, on Nov. 25, 1520, Magellan "entered the Great South Sea, shedding tears of joy, as Pigafetta, an eyewitness, relates, when he recognized its illimitable expanse. . . . Admiring its placid surface . . . he . . . imposed upon it the name it is forever to bear—the Pacific (Peaceful) Ocean."

The Pacific Coast of the United States does seem, on the average, to be less frequently lashed with storms than our Atlantic seaboard. However, the coasts of China and Japan do experience violent and destructive typhoons.

Whatever advantage of calmness the Pacific may have over the Atlantic is due chiefly to its great size. The area of the Pacific is greater than that of the four continents combined. The Atlantic is only about half the size of the Pacific and less than a third as wide.



In the areas given above, the Arctic, Mediterranean, etc., are included in the Atlantic, and the Antarctic or Southern Ocean has been divided between the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans.

The winds, tides, and currents are less modified in the broad Pacific than in narrower oceans. The tidal wave, originating at the Equator, makes its way northward through the Pacific almost without being obstructed. The average tide on the west coast of America is under 10 feet and the highest only 28 feet. In the Atlantic, however, the tide in the Bay of Fundy reaches 60 feet or more, and the tide in the Bristol Channel rises 40 to 50 feet.

A potent cause of storms is the clash of great masses of warm air with other masses of cold air. The warm Gulf Stream, coming up the Atlantic Coast and crossing the ocean to Europe, heats the air above it. Storms arise when this warm air encounters cold masses of air from the Arctic.

The corresponding warm stream in the Pacific, the Japanese Current, travels northward past the coast of Japan and gives rise to storms off the coast of Alaska which, having little economic importance, pass relatively unnoticed.

The large areas of other parts of the Pacific having water of rather even temperature, keeps the air temperature relatively constant and reduces the number and violence of the storms in such regions.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Odds and Ends

Hotel Facts

California leads all states in the number of its hotels, 3,500; and Delaware maintains the distinction of having the fewest, 35.

Potatoes Have Their Ups and Downs

A barrel of potatoes, in 1919, brought as high a price as $10, and, in 1932, as low a price as $1.50.

U. S. National Forests

The 211,000,000 acres set aside for United States National Forests equal the combined areas of Great Britain and France.

Where Would You Find—

1. The famous statue the "Appeal to the Great Spirit"?
2. The Strait of Belle Isle?
3. Central Park?
4. The country to which the Cayman Islands belong?
5. Northwestern University?
6. The Castle of Chillon?
7. The Longfellow House?
8. Mt. Mansfield?
9. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine?
10. The Garonne River?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Daily Anecdote

Better Evidence

Philip of Macedon was once called upon to pass judgment upon a man who had grievously defamed him.

"Banish him from the country," was the counsel of his courtiers.

But Philip refused, saying, "Rather let him remain, that he may continue to speak among those who can perceive both his actions and mine, and compare them with our words."

Manly Manners

One Answer to Petrol Rationing

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, England

A visitor admires the tomato plants in this unique "greenhouse," in a Somerset orchard. Note the "sunshine roof." All in all, it makes an excellent cold frame.

Daily Quotation

IT is not the fact that a man has riches which keeps him from the kingdom of heaven, but the fact that riches have him.

—CAIRD

Party Fun

Compositions

Supply guests with pencils and paper. Ask each in turn to mention a word, the first to come to his mind.

As the words are given, they are to be written by each player in a column at the far left of his paper. When everyone has given a word, guests are asked to write a paragraph or so, using these words, in their exact order, inserting additional words, as needed.

The briefest intelligible composition wins the game.—Bertha N. K., Rochester, N. Y.

Footnotes to History

The Barbara Frietchie Myth

On Sept. 6, 1862, the insurgent forces of Gen. Robert E. Lee entered the town of Frederick, Md., pursuant to the Confederate desire to bring Maryland, a "border State," into the Southern fold. And thereby hangs a tale. For in October, 1863, John Greenleaf Whittier had published his famous poem "Barbara Frietchie," in which he extols the courage and patriotism of Frederick's grand old lady:

"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag," she said.

The truth is that it was not until Sept. 12, 1862, when General McClellan's Union vanguard drove out the Dixiemen, that 96-year-old Barbara waved her bunting; and it was then greeted by Northern, not rebel, shouts.

Whittier received his information, on good faith, but third-hand, from Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, a novelist. Mrs. Southworth's informant apparently confused Barbara Frietchie with another ardent Federalist, Mrs. Mary Quantrille, who stood on the front porch of her Patrick Street home and waved the Stars and Stripes in the faces of the passing Confederates. Several flags were cut from her hands, but her defiance the rebels could not squelch.

As for Stonewall Jackson, who, the poet says, gave the order to fire on Dame Barbara's flag, he barely entered Frederick, and failed to pass within 100 yards of Barbara Frietchie's residence.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Political Maxims

The noblest motive of any State is the public good.—Virgil.

The extinction of party is the origin of faction.—Walpole.

The foundation of every State is the education of its youth.—Diogenes.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publisher of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Angelescu, Constantine (kŏn′-stän-tēn′ ăn′-jĕ-lĕ′-skōō) — Rumanian Minister of National Economy.

Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (mou-lä′-nä ŭ-bōōl′ kä-läm′ ä-zäd′)—Newly elected president of the All-India Congress Party.

Clodius, Dr. Karl (kärl klō′-dyōōs) — Germany's trade envoy to Rumania.

Dau, Capt. Heinrich (hīn′-rĭk dou′) — Captain of the German ship "Altmark."

Hühnlein, Maj. Gen. Adolf (ä′-dōlf hün′-līn) — Special deputy in charge of all matters in Germany relating to wartime motor transport.

Kirkenes (chĭr′-kĕ-nēs′)— Important Norwegian port, through which a large part of Swedish and Norwegian iron ore shipments to Germany are routed.

Koivisto (koi′-vis-tō)—Finnish island base recently taken by the Russian forces.

Mikkola, Jaakko (yäk′-kō mik′-kō-lä)—Famous Finnish runner, who is now Harvard University track coach.

Sidorovici, Gen. Teofilo (tĕ-ō′-fĕ-lō sē′-dō-rō′-vēch)—Leader of the Rumanian youth movement.

Winkelman, Gen. Henri Gerard (hŏn′-rĭ kâ′-rôrt wing′-kĕl-mŏn) — New Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands Army and Navy.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Constanta (kŏn-stän′-tsä)— Important Rumanian seaport on the Black Sea, to which Russian oil, destined for Germany, has been shipped.

Oslo (ŏs′-lō) — Capital of Norway.

Seiyukai (sā′-yōō-kī) — One of the two major political parties of Japan.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Remembering the Dog

(New York Times)

New York

The frequent reminders by humane societies that the vacationing public provide for its pets in closing the house have long since ceased to be news. But when a family proves thoughtful enough, in selling out, to provide a continuing good home for the dog, even to the extent of having him and his license included in the sale, surely that is still news.

The Edward Eberleins, moving from their two-family house recently, found it inadvisable to take their pet with them. So the Joseph Kollmans, buyers of the house, acquired the sellers' dog and dog license along with the place, promising in writing to give the animal "a good home."

A Verse for Today . . .

The wicked worketh a deceitful work: but to him that soweth righteousness shall be a sure reward.—PROV. 11:18.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

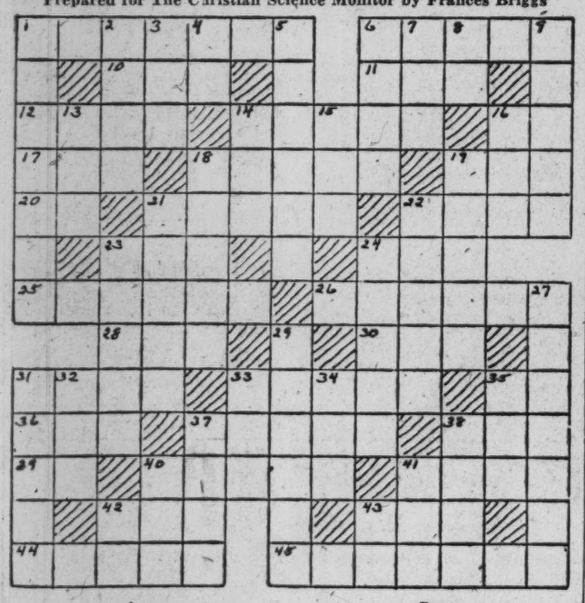
1. The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.
2. It is between Labrador and Newfoundland.
3. New York City.
4. This island group, northwest of Jamaica in the West Indies, belongs to Great Britain.
5. Evanston, Illinois.
6. An ancient castle on Lake Geneva in Switzerland, immortalized by Lord Byron.
7. Cambridge, Massachusetts.
8. Northern Vermont. It is the highest mountain in the State; 4,393 feet.
9. Morningside Heights, New York City.
10. A river in southern France flowing into the Bay of Biscay; 385 miles long.

Convictions vs. Doubts

I will listen to any one's convictions, but pray keep your doubts to yourself. I have plenty of my own.—Goethe.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a capital of Libya?
6—What was first name of the Hoosier poet?
10—Who invented the saxophone?
11—What is a canton of eastern Switzerland?
12—What is a river of Germany?
14—What is the Lumber State?
16—Myself.
17—What suffix means "full of."
18—Melun, France, is on what river?
19—In what month was Louisa May Alcott born (abbr.)?
20—Symbol for tellurium is what?
21—What is an inland province of China?
22—Where is Anamosa?
23—What is yellow ocher?
24—A kickshaw is a bus, toy, or cap—which?
25—What is the color of daffodils?
26—Who sings title role of "Tannhäuser" (pl.)?
28—What is an Anglo-Irish diminutive suffix?
30—What is one of wooden pieces used in bowling?
31—What is a settlement of southwestern Arabia?
33—What prophet was a son of Beeri?
35—Symbol for illinium is what?
36—What word is used to excite attention?
37—What was ancient capital of Ethiopia?
38—Who is one who takes the affirmative side?
39—What prefix means "not"?
40—What is a commune of Netherlands?
41—What is an edible bivalve mollusk?
42—What wood was used to build ships in Bible times?
43—What is a weight of Burma?
44—Black Beauty was what?
45—What is a manufacturing city of Massachusetts?

Down

1—Who was recipient of two of Paul's epistles?
2—What Egyptian goddess was mother of Horus?
3—Who was Greek god of flocks and pastures?
4—What animal was used by farmers in Bible times?
5—Who was called the "prince of prophets"?
6—Edvard Grieg was born in what month?
7—Exist.
8—What is third note of scale?
9—Who was the scribe or royal secretary of David (II Sam. 20:25)?
13—What is a commune of Germany?
14—Plural of man.
15—Longfellow wrote "Tales of a Wayside ——."
16—What is a heap or mass of hay?
18—Who was a famous Athenian lawgiver?
19—What is a manufacturing commune of France?
21—What city of Judah was allotted with its suburbs to the priests (I Chron. 6:58)?
22—What is a city of Michigan?
23—Morpheus is popularly known as god of what?
24—What is an American Indian conical tent?
27—The Song of Songs is traditionally ascribed to whom?
29—Cleveland, Ohio, is known as the —— City?
31—Who was a prophet of Shiloh?
32—What is an antonym of "bright"?
33—What pronoun would you use in speaking of Biblical Nehushta?
34—What was relationship of Micaiah to Imlah?
35—Who was one of heroes of David's guard (II Sam. 23:38)?
37—Female horse is what?
38—What is plan or main story of a literary composition?
40—In speaking of Biblical Jehoahaz, what possessive pronoun would you use?
41—Who is one opposed to 38 Across?
42—Where is St. Junien (abbr.)?
43—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Or Sleeping Too Much*

By LE PELLEY

CLASS DISMISSED
DING-A-LING
Bzz-zz z zz-zz-
Oooops~
IS THIS A HALF-HOLIDAY, MISS TRIMBLE? LETTING US GO HOME RIGHT AFTER RECESS..
IT HAPPENS TO BE NEARLY 2 HOURS SINCE RECESS ....
...IN WHICH TIME WE'VE HAD OUR HISTORY, SPELLING, AND ENGLISH LESSONS— IF YOU DIDN'T REALIZE IT, I SUGGEST YOU STAY AWHILE AND STUDY THEM!
?
THERE I GO AGAIN... TALKING TOO MUCH
TICK TOCK TICK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Stop! Stop! Stop!*

By RODGERS

Boy! What a merry chase that laundry truck led me yesterday—
But I just had to find out where the laundryman was taking Buzzy—
And it was only by my usual system of cutting corners—
And taking short cuts—
That I managed to keep it in sight!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Well, Here Goes!*

By THE HAGERS

AT LAST IT CAME—FIESTA DAY. THE CROWD WAS COLORFUL AND GAY.
MY BIRD QUARTETTE BEFORE THIS THRONG WAS SINGING MY FIESTA SONG.
I WALKED OUT ON THE STAGE, BOWED LOW, RAISED MY BATON AND WHISPERED, "GO!"
WATCH FOR FIESTA SONG TOMORROW.
I MUSTN'T MISS A BEAT—"ONE-TWO—" MY HEART WAS MISSING BEATS, I KNEW!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"... When There Is No Peace"

So long as the world hesitated to give the Finns adequate aid in war it could not well criticize them for considering less-than-ideal terms for peace. The Finns have earned real peace, and the assurances which now have been given of French and British aid may help Finland obtain it on reasonable terms.

For there was danger that the peace negotiation for which Sweden was a doubtless reluctant broker and in the furthering of which Germany is showing intense interest might only add one more travesty of peacemaking to an already sorry catalogue which includes Brest-Litovsk and Versailles.

There is good reason to believe that the attempts to bring about such negotiations are not really attempts to bring peace, even to Finland. They are another "peace offensive" with the accent on the offensive. This time the front is Northern Europe—Finland and the Scandinavian peninsula.

But it is a war front, not a peace front. The dove is in harness and the reins are in mailed hands. All Scandinavia senses that the consequences of Russo-Finnish "peace" as it is being designed in Moscow and Berlin would spell domination to Northern Europe by Great Powers not particularly interested in the independence of smaller States. The Scandinavians know they are already providing a battlefield for a "white war" in which neutrals are used as chess pieces.

The outcome of Russo-German "peace" pressure on Finland is of great importance to the Allies. Its success would insure continued supplies of iron for the German war machine. But more than that, it would release Russian energies for employment in increasing Russian economic aid to Germany and for organizing military counterbalances to the Allied armies in the Near East.

The German Foreign Minister's visit to Rome and reports of progress between Nazi leaders and the Vatican toward a new agreement are part of the "peace" symphony directed toward the land of Sibelius. For an ending of the Russo-Finnish war might be the signal for new Russo-German pressures in the Balkans and particularly on Rumania. Italy's attitude is an important factor in any such plans.

Peace can come to Finland. But obviously the current diplomatic activity in Moscow, Berlin, and Rome is far from being the activity that leads to peace. Real peace for Finland, and indeed for all Scandinavia, would seem at the moment to require that Russia spring the second surprise of the century by offering Finland terms compatible with genuine Finnish independence!

Courage in a Sound Cause

The United States owes a real debt of gratitude to Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, to Senator Alben W. Barkley, majority floor leader, and to the score or more of Democratic Senators who have stood by in the fight to protect the Hatch Act for purity in politics and to extend it to State employees paid with Federal funds.

The purpose for which they are striving is one of the most important in American government—namely, the removal of spoils system influence from popular elections through general application of the civil service regulations against undue and unfair political activity. The move is one which embarrasses the Democratic Party at this time, and many of its office-holding members. Senator John E. Miller (D) of Arkansas, author of amendments to emasculate both the original law and its proposed extension, is frank in asserting that "the Hatch Act will ruin the Democratic Party."

Hence the lesser credit due to Republicans and independents who have solidly supported the bill, though their loyalty is by no means to be scorned in view of its eventual application to them if they came into power. In fact, there are many arguments yet to be heard as to how large campaign contributions from favor-seeking business men can be better curbed than they are, or how a man with little money is to gain advancement as an advocate of the people without aid of his office-holding friends.

But, weighing all the objections and counting all the steps that may yet be needed, the gain represented in the Hatch Act is so vital to decent American politics that the current session of Congress should not be allowed to adjourn without having voted its proposed extension. And it may be found that Democratic members who voted for it will have stronger public support than those who voted against it.

A Protest From the Irish

Whether or not the chief marshal of the Evacuation Day parade actually planned driving a city water wagon and distributing free beer therefrom during the celebration of the evening before in South Boston, the respectable Irish organizations are justified in withdrawing their support as a protest against the distasteful publicity.

The sight of a shamrock-decorated beer wagon bearing the legend "Erin go bragh" would not be one calculated to make the bosom of a son or daughter of Eire swell with pride. Then, too, the anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British—which happens to fall on St. Patrick's Day—is one of too serious significance to be made the butt of a burlesque parade. The Central Council of Irish County Associations, the Clan-na-Gael, and the I. R. A. clubs have done well to register a public disavowal.

Oil Resists Control

The Cole bill for Federal regulation of the petroleum industry has now been subject to protracted hearings before a special sub-committee of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

The bill appears unlikely to become law. Opposition has been almost unanimous except for Government witnesses from the Department of the Interior, who are said not to have greatly impressed the Committee. Feeling against the bill seems to run very strong in the oil States, and there has hardly been an important oil bill in recent years in which there has been such consistency of opinion in this highly individualist industry—from the big companies, "independents," marketers, refiners, State officials, and even from the "stripper well" owners.

The bill, in a nutshell, would set up Federal control over the production and movement of petroleum, for the purpose of preventing waste. It seems, therefore, a bad bill in a political sense but a good bill economically. Control of the oil industry from Washington would be rigid, cumbersome, and inevitably arbitrary. On the other hand, it might hasten the day of really efficient and careful withdrawal of oil from American underground reserves.

In case, therefore, the industry and the oil States defeat the bill, theirs will then be an even greater responsibility to provide the improvements in oil control still badly needed by the industry. Chief offender at the present time is Illinois, which is threatening the foundations of the four-and-a-half-year-old Interstate Oil Compact by continued reckless and wasteful exploitation of oil fields recently discovered in the southern part of the State. The California electorate last fall turned down an oil conservation law in that State. And Colorado still has no adequate State control system. These derelictions throw an aggravated burden on the leading States in the compact, Texas and Oklahoma, to take the brunt of cutting back their production.

There is a further point in which methods of oil recovery sadly need modernizing. The common law background of underground property rights is the "law of capture." It permits a man to take out what he can get regardless of whether he drains it from under neighboring land or not, and it blocks unit operation of oil fields. A more rational and economic exploitation should not be left to the slow process of judicial interpretation but should be undertaken by the States through statutory or constitutional change

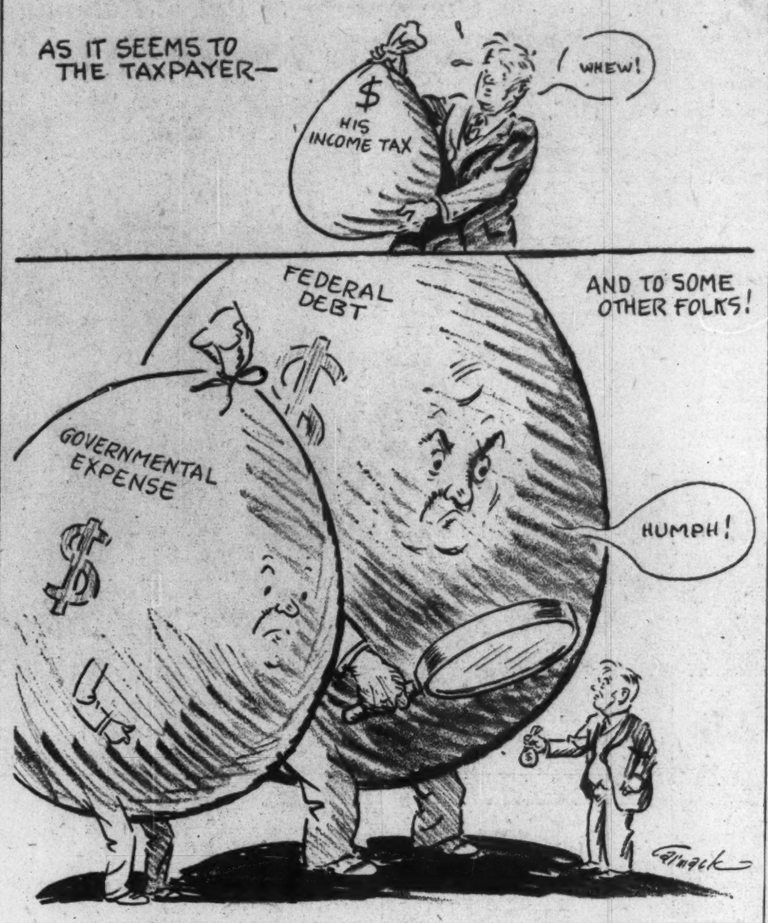
Omissions

Reichsführer Hitler's speech on Sunday reaffirmed his determination to protect Germany from those who, he says, would dismember it, and who, he charges, launched the war for this purpose. What struck many observers, however, was what he might have mentioned but did not choose to.

This also should have been extremely interesting to his audience. For something has happened that makes it advisable for his Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, to be in Rome for conferences with Italian leaders and the Vatican. But the Führer did not refer to this subject nor to the collaboration of Germany in Russia's peace offensive in Finland.

One other omission occurs—in the charge that Britain launched the war: It is the failure to explain how British and French guarantees to Poland inaugurated a war that did not begin until German troops invaded Poland.

Two Views



Barnum Brought Me Over

Help Wanted—Interpreter—II

About twelve jolly months were spent with Herr Willy Moser, the brother of my chum, who was kindness itself to me, introducing me to the homes of his friends and enlisting me immediately a member of the Stammtisch to which he belonged, in the Altem Praesidium, the café where we foregathered with a jovial tableful of citizens of Cologne and their wives and sweethearts.

These gatherings afforded fine practice ground for putting into exercise the grammar and vocabulary which I painstakingly dug from a paper-covered Hugo's German Course—price one shilling—which I had bought in London. This was supplemented by the conscientious, not to say painful, daily perusal of the Kölnische Zeitung, which, with much assistance from a dictionary, I labored through from the lead editorial to the very last classified advertisement for Dienstmädchen; and lastly, but by no means least, these linguistic efforts and literary excursions in the Cologne Gazette were effectively aided and abetted by Fräulein Schöner, my kindly and garrulous spinster landlady, who, as she bustled about her kitchen, retailed to me all the back-stairs and society gossip of the city of Cologne.

There came a moment, however, when the modest allowance from my mother had to stop. I tried my luck in several of the larger business houses and quickly found to my dismay that the German idea of salary for a person of my abysmal inexperience and incompetence would hardly cover my mild dissipations at the beloved Stammtisch in the Altem Praesidium. It began to look as though I would have to put my tail between my legs and run to cover under the maternal roof at Wimbledon, a confession of failure dismal to contemplate.

Then, one bright morning I read an advertisement printed in English and German, in the Kölnische Zeitung, that a young interpreter was required for the Barnum and Bailey Greatest Show on Earth. Applications were to be written to any one of a list of cities appended, and the writers would be granted an interview when the circus shortly reached Cologne. I wrote instanter for the job, and, likewise instanter, forgot all about it. Consequently, I was a surprised youngster when a response came stating my application had received consideration, and requesting me to present myself when the circus arrived in Cologne. This was a contingency for which I was not quite prepared. I wanted a job, but, somehow, joining an American circus—or any other circus—had not precisely entered into my calculations. Boys ordinarily didn't leave the conventional suburb of Wimbledon to troupe with circuses, at least I didn't know any who had. So when the fateful morning arrived, it was somewhat soberly that I went to keep my appointment. A sort of mixed feeling in the back of my head that I wanted to get the job, but rather hoped I wouldn't. Maybe they will give me a couple of passes, I thought, which would enable me to take a certain demure young Fräulein to see the show.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

[Editor's Note: "Barnum Brought Me Over" will appear in this space each Monday until its conclusion.]

(To be continued)

Mirror of World Opinion

Plan New Germany

Prison camps are test tubes. Many of us prisoners had former party and class affiliations. Sunday by Sunday we discussed in a small circle what kind of State we wanted to build on the ruins of the Third Reich. I will give the main conclusions which we had reached at the end of last July, shortly before I was released from the camp. We pledged ourselves to fight for:

1. A democratic Germany without the re-establishment of the old party system. The Representatives to the Legislature should be elected from economic communities, industrial, agricultural, and so on.

2. A Danubian Federation with Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary—where the feudalism of the big landowners should be liquidated—as its nucleus.

3. Reorganization of the League of Nations and gradual disarmament as the first step to a European Federation. Our watchword became: "No longer national States, but social communities of free human beings."

We decided to instruct every prisoner who left to speak to the world, for more than one reason.—An Unidentified Former German Prisoner in the *Redbook Magazine*.

Labor Board and Labor Relations

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By J. Roscoe Drummond

If Congress is going to achieve its hope of adjourning early in order to get ready to test the public opinion polls in the fall, then it will either have to work exceptionally hard or sidetrack urgent legislation.

As the session progresses the legislative agenda is growing larger rather than smaller. Last week saw the Smith committee bring before the House seventeen recommendations for amending the Wagner Act and reorganizing the National Labor Relations Board.

There is no more important legislation before Congress today than that embodied in the proposals advanced by the Smith committee after many months investigating the activities of the Labor Board, already thrice investigated by other Congressional committees.

It is legislation which is as controversial as it is significant, and because it is controversial it needs the attention of the most alert public opinion in order that it will neither be moored by indifference nor marred by excesses.

* * *

In order to estimate the importance of the proper functioning of the Wagner Act, it is necessary to appreciate that the National Labor Relations Board is the Federal Government's prime agency dealing with the Nation's prime problem—that of creating and securing relations which are honest and honorable, just and trustworthy, between employees and employers in a great democracy.

Nothing is more exacting and at times more difficult, nothing requires more patience and more understanding, nothing is more socially worthwhile and rewarding than the right working out of the relationship between employee and employer in this testing period of democracy and private enterprise.

Is this relationship between employee and employer going to hamper business recovery to the impairment of both or is it going to promote recovery for the benefit of both?

These questions suggest something of the surpassing significance of better labor relations in the United States. This is not a problem of unionism versus open shop, or C. I. O. versus A. F. of L. This is a problem of the relationship of millions of American workers with thousands of American employers who must see that in an economy of private enterprise their interests are overwhelmingly in common and their benefits overwhelmingly mutual.

* * *

This is the challenge of economic statesmanship and the answers to these questions lie partly in the hands of the National Labor Relations Board because it functions at the point of most intimate contact with employee and employer.

It is the central purpose of the Smith committee's recommendations to obtain a Labor Board which will be more distinguished for its impartiality and which will put the Government more in the position of umpire and less in the position of partisan.

A majority of the committee would give the President an opportunity to appoint a new board or at least change some of its personnel; it would separate the prosecuting from the judicial functions of the Board, tighten its rules of evidence, allow the courts broader review of the Board's decisions, and deny to unions engaged in jurisdictional disputes the benefits of the act. Two members of the five-man House committee dissented from the recommendations on the ground that in effect they would tend to weaken the Wagner Act's guarantee of collective bargaining.

If opposed by the Administration, as seems likely, the Smith committee amendments would still have considerable chance of passing the House but less, if not indeed little, chance of passing the Senate. If they fail of enactment, they will form the basis of a leading issue in the Presidential campaign.

* * *

But the improvement of labor relations within American industry does not need to wait upon either Congressional action or Presidential politics. It is within the power and within the capacity of industry and labor to make industrial democracy work voluntarily without the coercion of government. One is reminded of the recent Lincoln Day address of Alf M. Landon, the Republican Presidential standard-bearer in 1936, who said:

"Consider the appalling resistance, the awful needless strife, the social waste of this conflict between employers and employees—because many employers said we could not deal with labor unions until they showed a sense of responsibility. For many years, this excuse was used to deny women the vote. 'We must wait,' it was said, 'until they show a sense of responsibility.'

"Industry must realize that if labor is compelled to fight for its life every step of the way, it can and will only mean guerrilla warfare. And such warfare means creation of new government bureaus, and endowing government with new powers."

And this is only part of the story. Acts of resistance by industry have been accompanied by acts of coercion by labor. Disunity within the ranks of labor has fostered frequent irresponsibility in the conduct of labor.

Faithful application of the principle of collective bargaining by both labor and industry would make the mistakes of the Labor Board incidental. Congress is being asked to correct these mistakes and labor and industry are being asked to correct theirs in order that the productive resources of the whole Nation may bring re-employment and recovery to the American people.

Today's Philippine Independence Issues

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Francis B. Sayre, American High Commissioner to the Philippines, has repeatedly announced himself in favor of complete independence for that country in 1946. A few days ago he again spoke from Manila. What does it all mean?

His constant reiteration of the certainty of Philippine independence has the effect of making it difficult for Filipinos to assert a second sober thought on the subject, barricades the door to a better understanding, and minimizes before the American people the movement to postpone the date of separation from America for patriotically justifiable reasons.

I have been in fifteen States in the last few months and have exchanged views with editors, civic leaders, farmers, businessmen and industrialists. I have found that the good people of this country are disposed to give sympathetic consideration to any Filipino suggestion in good faith to remain longer under the flag.

It is well known that both the political and economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the present Philippine organic law, were the forced compromises with powerful pressure groups. When it was subsequently found necessary to liberalize the economic provisions, Congress passed the appropriate amendments. Now is it not logical to revise the political provisions after experience has shown that a decade is all too short to give new underpinnings to the Philippine economic structure which took over three decades to build?

This proposition is much more simple than the proposal known as the "realistic re-examination" of the Philippine question. It can be carried out by merely amending Section 13 of the Tydings-McDuffie Act setting back the date of independence and making the consequential modifications in other sections of the act.

Mr. Sayre is averse to giving an independent Philippines even the preferential trade position that Cuba now enjoys, saying that he is against making another exception to the general policy. The High Commissioner is either being too illiberal to the Filipinos or is driving them to embrace the idea of remaining under the American flag as the only way to retain the present economic advantages.

Mr. Sayre asserts that America will not be in a position to continue sovereign relations with the Philippines beyond 1946 because she is unwilling to finance an adequate defense of the Philippines. This point misses the bull's-eye of the situation. It is that with its military vulnerability the Philippines has been free from foreign aggression during the last forty-one years due chiefly to the respect and friendship of Japan for America; and this happy condition has every promise to continue after the present travail is gone through and Japanese-American relations shall have been placed on a clearer and more satisfactory basis.

Finally, with respect to the projected but improbable neutralization of the Philippines, its plain meaning is that it would be a covenant written in water and promising to be more worthless than the metaphorically worthless scrap of paper.

Washington VICENTE VILLAMIN

Britain vs. the Drink Trade

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During recent weeks there have been a number of striking illustrations of the extent to which the drink trade is able in its own interests to influence the conduct of a nation's affairs.

On January 23 there took place in the House of Commons a debate concerning the growing number of accidents on the roads. No less than four Members of Parliament referred to the relation of alcohol to these road accidents and asked for a statement from the Government on their attitude to this aspect of the question. Neither the Minister of Transport, nor the Minister for Home Affairs, who replied on behalf of the Government, made the slightest reference to the subject.

On January 25 a debate took place in Parliament on the shortage of grain and foodstuffs. Mr. Wilfred Roberts, M. P., who initiated the debate, called attention to the fact that while brewers and distillers were able to get all the barley they needed for the manufacture of their products, the breeders of poultry, pigs, and cattle, had had to be content with one-third of their usual requirements. If the amount used by the brewers and distillers was decreased by 40 per cent it would free no less than 300,000 tons of barley per annum for the use of farmers.

Drastic regulations have just been issued by the Government cutting down the supply of sugar which may be used by various manufacturers, but it is significant to note that brewers are excluded from the rationing because it is stated negotiations are in progress. It is difficult to see why this trade has been singled out for special consideration.

If it is desirable that the expenditure of non-necessities should be reduced, all drink advertisements should be made illegal as their object is to persuade the public to spend more money on unnecessary and dangerous commodities. R. WILSON BLACK

London

"Skipping Trouble"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me that your excellent editorial "Skipping Trouble" expresses a point of view that many people are failing to take into account. Those who resent England's censoring of American airmail should read "The Black Tom Case" by Harland Manchester in the December Harper's Magazine. In that article is revealed the way proof was found of German sabotage in neutral America during the World War.

After 23 years of detective work to solve the mystery of that 1916 explosion, two important clues "clinched the case" and proved Germany guilty. One was a cable from Berlin in 1915 and the other an official O. K. from Germany "shortly after America entered the war." These were both on record because they had been intercepted by the British. C. H. H.

Brookline, Mass.

The Bookshelf

The Two Mrs. Bucks

More and more mysterious, in the light of its extreme contrasts, becomes the literary output of Pearl S. Buck. It is no longer possible to overlook the fact that, when Mrs. Buck writes of China and the Chinese, her writing has dignity, beauty and distinction, somehow derived from China's age-old calm and rhythm and spiritual significance; whereas, when she turns to the American scene, the writing becomes shoddy—thin and careless in workmanship and unimportant in subject matter. A good many of her recently published short stories, as well as OTHER GODS: AN AMERICAN LEGEND, her latest novel (New York: John Day. $2.50), belong to the latter less fortunate class.

The central character this time is Bert Holm, who masquerades as American Public Hero Number One. Bert was always fond of climbing and, quite inadvertently, he scaled alone a certain Himalayan peak which had never before been conquered. This feat, we are asked to believe, set America on fire with an enthusiasm which soon rose to the pitch of hero worship.

Arriving back in his native land, with his aristocratic young wife, Kit Tallant, Bert finds the whole continent prostrate before him. Everything that has ever befallen American heroes—masses of paper streamers, unnumbered public banquets, offers of lofty positions which he was in no way prepared to fill—and all to the shrill accompaniment of reporters and camera men, overtook Bert and Kit who was naturally shy.

Life became one slow and painful process of keeping Bert, who had come from an up-state New York farm, to the level of the prescribed standard. The position of the wealthy Tallant family demanded this, and so did the sentiment of the American public, which simply could not be let down. No wonder that the situation required the services of Mr. Brame, whose business it was to manage the publicity for public heroes, to steer Bert through the shoals.

Finally, in order to save Bert's prestige, which was slipping, another expedition to another Himalayan peak was organized; what befell the party and the light which developments threw upon the none too noble character of the leader, becomes the crux of the novel. If Mrs. Buck wished to point out the dangers of hero worship and, indirectly of dictatorship, which seems to have been the case, one applauds her attempt.

The trouble is that one does not find it possible to believe in her legend. It does not seem to have any remote bearing upon the truth. And the way in which Mrs. Buck presents it does not predispose one in its favor. It is a real temptation to quote one or two passages from this book, passages which would hardly do credit to a child in a grammar school; but it is more considerate to leave them in obscurity. At least, with an effort, one can remember that it was Mrs. Buck who wrote "The Good Earth." M. W.